

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7019

號六十月五年元統宣

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

六拜禮

號三月七英港香

\$35 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS—  
Sterling.....\$15,000,000  
Silver.....\$14,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.  
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
J. W. Bannock, Esq.  
M. G. Barrett, Esq.  
C. S. Gabbay, Esq.  
W. Helms, Esq.  
C. R. Lehmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. [30]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,575,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [31]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$1,252,222  
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$1,252,222

HEAD OFFICE:  
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADENBURY HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—  
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

### NEDERLANDSHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (\$3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND FL 5,752,884.84 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tagal, Pecalangan, Pasoeroran, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Accounts 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.  
Do, 6 do, 4 do.  
Do, 3 do, 3 1/2 do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th July 1908. [16]

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS.....15,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. OHIOFOO.  
K. J. J. K. TIENTSIN.

OSAKA. NEWCHOWANG.  
NAGASAKI. DALNY.

LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.

SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.

BOMBAY. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSIT—  
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

TAKKO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [17]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance of \$1000 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1909. [21]

### DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,  
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,  
Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:  
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,  
Deutsche Bank,  
S. Bleichroeder,  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,  
Mendelssohn & Co.,  
M. J. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt a/M.,  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln,  
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT,  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [33]

## Intimations.

### THE SAVOY.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
The SAVOY beg to inform their customers and residents that they are disposing of their stock at cost price, owing to their removal to new premises.

Monarch Shirts and Gentlemen's Underwear a speciality.

THE SAVOY.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909. [39]

### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1909. [38]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 8th July	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. B. W. H. Snow		
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	ASSAYE	10th July	See Special Advertisement.
	Capt. O. Jones, R.N.R.		
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SIMLA	About 14th July	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	SVRIA	About 16th July	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.		

For Further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [14]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### TOBACCO & CIGARETTES.

MIXTURES:  
Craven. Guards. Garrick.  
Ardath. Glasgow. Richmond.

#### CUT TOBACCO: Old English Curve Cut.

Capstan Navy Cut.

(Medium and Full).

#### EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES:

Bouton Rouge. Felucca.

#### VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES:

Craven. Garrick. Blackcat  
State Express. Three Castle (Magnums.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [30]

Champagnes, Marsalas, Sherries, Madeiras, Ports, Burgundies, Claret, Hocks and Moselles, Brandy, Gins, Vermouths, Bitters, Liqueurs, Ales, Beers and Stouts.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [31]

## Hotels.

### HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1909. [169]

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1909. [169]

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,365 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,365 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

#### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice-Versa by the Company's direct steamers "Lian" and "Sui". These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 4th JULY.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN."

will depart from the COMPANY'S CANTON STEAMERS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao 3 P.M.

Fares: Excursion Rates as usual.  
Machado's String Band will play during the Trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,  
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),  
opposite the Blake Pier.

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager. [1-6]

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

### DINE

TO-MORROW NIGHT

AT

### KOWLOON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909. [35]

### ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor.

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Manager.

Telephone, 170.

Telegrams "Astor."

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Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BR

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"YORCK" Capt. Randermann	WEDNESDAY, 14th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. von Binzer	About WEDNESDAY, 14th July.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Leut.	FRIDAY, 16th July, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNHO" Capt. F. Lembill	Beginning of July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelin	6th July, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDON	Bruno	9th July, P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	19th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Lafont	20th July, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Ceylon, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £17.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshu.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshu, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 10, Beetham Street, 10, Beetham Street, 10, Beetham Street.  
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 10, Beetham Street, 10, Beetham Street, 10, Beetham Street.  
Hongkong, 24 March 1908

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....375 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks..... 28 "	Water on Blocks... 20 "	Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone Nos 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Code A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebert, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—  
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR and GODOWN, together or separately, No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Apply to—  
PHIROZ SHA B. PETIT & CO.,  
or at the premises.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 105, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st June 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—  
THE COMPAGNIE DEPARTEMENT, E. D. SASSON & Co.,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

Intimations.

Hongkong Opium Farm.

GOVERNMENT INVITES TENDERS.

A THREE YEARS' MONOPOLY OFFERED.

In view of the opium controversy the following notification appearing in the current issue of the *Gazette* is interesting:—

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till Noon on Tuesday, the 31st day of August, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891-1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of Selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer.

CONDITIONS OF TENDERING.

1. No tender will be received unless the tenderer produces a receipt from the Treasurer for—

(i.) A deposit of \$30,000, or of Title Deeds, or other approved securities to a like amount, and

(ii.) An agreement, to be executed by him on a form provided by the Treasurer, to the effect that, if he should decline to accept a grant of the Farm on the terms of the tender sent in by him or fail to give the prescribed security for such grant, such deposit or securities shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Such deposit must be completed not later than noon on the 30th day of August, 1909. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

2. The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.

3. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

4. The successful tenderer shall before the 1st day of January, 1910, deposit with the Treasurer approved security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreement in respect thereof, and the security previously deposited with the Treasurer on the tender being received will be retained until such successful tenderer shall have deposited such security. Particulars of the Security offered must be submitted to the Treasurer before the 1st day of November, 1909, for the approval of the Government, and the security shall be in such form as the Treasurer may require. Title deeds of land in any British Territory may be submitted for approval.

5. The Governor-in-Council will execute to the accepted tenderer a Grant in the form, or as near thereto as may be, hereinafter set out, as soon as the security has been completed to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council; and the Grantee shall sign a counterpart of such Grant.

6. During the continuance of the privileges the successful tenderer shall be entitled to the use of a trade mark to be approved by the Governor-in-Council on all Opium prepared by him.

CONDITIONS OF THE FARM.

Conditions to be fulfilled by the Grantee of the Opium Farm, and the breach of which will involve liability to the forfeiture of the Grant and of the security deposited with the Treasurer.

(1) To pay the monthly fee regularly in advance, from the 1st day of March, 1910, on the first day of each month.

(2) To have no Raw Opium in possession except what is reported through the Imports and Exports Office; and, unless the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, to draw not more than 900 chests of Raw Opium in each completed year of the Farm; if any Prepared Opium is imported into the Colony by the Farmer an equivalent deduction must be made in the number of chests of Raw Opium drawn by him.

(3) Not to part with any Opium in the raw state either by sale or otherwise, but only Prepared Opium fit for smoking.

(4) Not to grant to any person any licence to boil or prepare Opium.

(5) To have one establishment only for boiling; such establishment to be approved by the Governor.

(6) Not to have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887,) elsewhere than in his boiling establishment or any Raw Opium other than that covered by removal permit.

(7) To observe, perform and keep the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887, and of the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909.

Intimations.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

COLD STORAGE

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at RAFFLES FORT. Stores will be open 24 HOURS, and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SARDINIA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 6th July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

R. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1909.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 10th of July, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO

Ex S.S. *Sachsen* from Smyrna via Naples, *Caboto* from Catania via Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SLAVONIA"

Captain Peter, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OCEANO."

FROM MANILA.

THE above Steamer bringing on the cargo shipped per

Steamship "GYMERIC"

from SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOI, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading by the latter steamer for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside the Steamship "Oceano."

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1909.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any FAIRY, or old ENVELLES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.

Her letter, dated April, 1909.

[14]



## Intimation.

Powell's  
Furnishing  
Department

is now replete with an entirely new collection of

BEDROOM  
SUITES

of the well known "POWELL" quality in solid teakwood, embracing a wide range of designs to suit the modest home or the mansion, at prices varying from

\$140 to \$325.

A visit to our showrooms, will convince intending purchasers, that the solid and durable construction of these suites is attained without detracting from the artistic appearance, which we claim is a special feature of the "POWELL" productions.

We are keeping well up with the times, with regard to the new systems of

MODERN  
OFFICE  
FITTINGS

and have now in our showrooms, a selection of the newest styles in

SECTIONAL  
BOOKCASES  
AND  
FILING  
CABINETS

on the vertical Sectional System, allowing any number of sections to be built upwards or at the side, as further filing space becomes necessary.

QUOTATIONS gladly and promptly given for any description of OFFICE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

**POWELL'S**  
(FIRST FLOOR)  
**ALEXANDRA**  
**BUILDINGS,**  
and  
**28, Queen's Road.**  
Hongkong, 3rd June 1909.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING.

## HEAVY PENALTIES.

The following report is taken from the Sydney Daily Telegraph of 24th May—Ah Way and Edward Merchant, who had been adjudged guilty of being concerned in the smuggling of 867 tins of opium suitable for smoking into Sydney on January 27 last, under rather exceptional circumstances, already described, appeared before Mr. Justice Higgins in the High Court on Saturday for fixing of penalties.

Mr. W. E. K.O., Mr. Blacket, and Mr. Bavin (instructed by Mr. C. Power, Commonwealth Solicitor) appeared on behalf of the Collector of Customs; and Mr. Flannery (instructed by Mr. J. J. Carrivill) appeared for the defendant Ah Way, and (instructed Mr. R. H. Levis) for the defendant Edward Merchant.

Mr. Wise, in moving for judgment in the case of Ah Way, asked for the maximum penalty of £500.

His Honour: Do you say that is the maximum?

Mr. Wise: That is what we asked for. We could have asked for £7,000. This counsel maintained, was a peculiarly gross and impudent attempt to defraud the Customs on a very large scale. If the attempt had been successful, the accused would have made a profit of several thousand pounds. They had put the country to a heavy expense in proving guilt, and they had not hesitated to come into court and support their case by perjury.

Mr. Flannery assumed that the assertion made that the accused had come into court to support their case by perjury would not be considered by his Honour, even if correct. He reminded the Court that it was chiefly upon the evidence given by Ah Way and Merchant that the conclusion was drawn that the defendants were concerned in the offence charged.

His Honour: I won't consider perjury here at all.

Mr. Flannery suggested that the penalty prescribed by the Act for the offence was £500. The Court was also allowed to fix the penalty dependent upon the value of the goods which were the subject of the prosecution, while the imprisonment to be suffered by the defendant in default of payment was automatically attached by law. As regarded value of the goods, counsel pointed out that there were two methods of arriving at that—to take the value at the port of entry, plus freight charges and duty, or to take the ascertained market value. The market value here was considered to be the test by which the value could be reached. But opium being a prohibited import, it was a difficult matter to fix the market value, and he submitted that evidence which had been given on the point was not satisfactory, as there was no market in existence to which the Court could refer. Two Crown witnesses had given different values. The value was almost impossible to determine, and he put it that opium under existing conditions in New South Wales had not a market value such as the Court could accept in determining the penalty to be fixed. It was exactly in the same position as a burglar's "jemmy." If there was to be any uniformity in fixing penalties, and consequent punishment, it would be a dangerous thing to attach the same value to the class of evidence (rendered as would be attached to a matter which could be easily ascertained). How could the defendant check the value of the goods?

His Honour: What do you say should be the penalty?

Mr. Flannery: I say £500.

His Honour: And what do you say is the value of the goods?

Mr. Flannery: Certainly not what a person who had the opium craving on him might pay for one tin.

Mr. Wise submitted the Crown was entitled to a penalty of £500.

His Honour said that, the Full Court having decided that the proclamation as to the prohibition of the importation of opium was valid, he must fix a penalty. Ah Way was deliberately endeavouring to import these 867 tins of opium into the Commonwealth, or, at the very least, he was concerned in the importation, and, in his Honour's view, that was sufficient for the purposes of the Act. Possibly he thought it a hardship. But Parliament had prohibited the importation of opium in the interests of the physical and moral welfare of human beings. He had been asked to fix the penalty at £500, but that sum was, in his opinion, far less than three times the value of the goods in respect of which the offence had been committed. According to a witness who sold such goods before their prohibition, a tin of opium was worth 24s, and his Honour was not going to believe that the value had gone down since it had become more difficult to obtain the drug. The craving was as great to-day as it was before, and the supply considerably less. The witness Ping Nam had assumed the present value at £2 per tin, while a Customs officer put it at £5. Defendant gave no evidence in contradiction. His Honour took it into account that these values were the retail values. The Crown pressed for a penalty of £500 for opium which, according to one estimate, would be worth almost £8,000. "I have no hesitation," said his Honour, "in imposing the maximum penalty of £500, and ordering the defendant to pay costs. It must be clearly understood that the law must be obeyed, and there are no extenuating circumstances in this case."

With regard to the recovery of the penalty, Mr. Flannery suggested that the defendant should be released on his giving security to pay the penalty at the end of three weeks, if no notice of appeal was filed in the prescribed time.

His Honour said he was not going to make any order dependent upon the right of appeal. He would fix the penalty at £500, defendant to pay costs, including those of the reference to the Full Court, and to be released upon his giving security for payment of the penalty, to the satisfaction of the proper officer of the court. Mr. Wise then offered to withdraw the second information charging Ah Way with being un-

lawfully in possession of prohibited goods, so long as the defendant did not press for costs.

His Honour: I think that is a wise discretion.

Mr. Flannery said he was instructed to ask for the dismissal of the information, with costs. Defendant had a complete answer to the charge.

Mr. Wise replied, in that case, he would proceed with the case. He tendered certain evidence given in the previous case, and also certain oral evidence.

Mr. Flannery submitted that the case must be dismissed. Ah Way had been found guilty on a certain set of facts, and there was ample authority for the proposition that no person could be found guilty twice on the same set of facts.

His Honour, after hearing argument, adjudged the defendant guilty and imposed a fine of £5, but gave no costs to the Crown.

## CASE OF EDWARD MERCHANT.

Mr. Wise pressed for the full penalty of £500 in the case against Edward Merchant for being unlawfully in possession of prohibited goods.

After hearing Mr. Flannery, who contended that the case should be dismissed.

His Honour said Merchant was the boatman, and was working the boat for gain, and assisting to defeat the law in helping Ah Way, in bringing in goods of a character that Parliament deemed to be a means to vice in others. It might be that Merchant had entered into the adventure thoughtlessly, as well as for gain. However, men who were trying to beat the law like Ah Way could not succeed at all but for men like Merchant, who for personal gain, as well as for gain to others, helped those nefarious proceedings. He was bound to let those who helped in the importation of opium know that there was more prospect of loss than gain in such proceedings. He must lift it upon Merchant a penalty, but by no means a penalty of £500. He would fix the penalty at £50, with costs, defendant to remain in custody until security was given. His Honour added that, if he were called upon to deal with similar cases hereafter, he would increase the penalty.

For the second offence of importing prohibited goods, Merchant was fined £5, without costs.

## Intimations.

**O. C. MOOSA,**  
1 & 8, D'AGUIAR STREET

## NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed  
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEHICLES  
IN  
VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES  
IN  
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVAIL-  
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S  
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast  
Port orders carefully executed.

**D. NOMA,**  
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER  
AND  
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO  
MARKS.  
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then  
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and  
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having  
4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a  
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.  
My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly  
harmless, and produce a charming effect not  
attained by any other, as their composition is  
entirely new. In tattooing unlike some  
travellers of engravings, care must be taken to  
have the work done in a perfect, light toned  
manner. In order to take special precaution  
against possible dangers, I use fresh materials  
daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct  
miniatures a specialty.  
Hackney, 1st September, 1908.

THERAPY MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED  
IN DRAGON (TATTOO) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FORTION!  
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!  
NO SUFFERING  
NEED NOW DESPAIR.

but without raising a doctor's bill or falling into  
the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily  
and economically cure himself without the know-  
ledge of a second party. By the introduction of  
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

**THERAPION**

a complete revolution has been wrought in the  
department of medical science, while thousands  
have been restored to health and happiness who  
for years previously had been merely dragging  
out a miserable existence.

**THERAPION NO. 1—The Universal**  
Remedy for all diseases depending upon  
impurities, the use of which does irreparable harm by  
laying the foundation of nature and other  
diseases.

**THERAPION NO. 2—The Universal**  
Remedy for all diseases depending upon  
impurities, the use of which does irreparable harm by  
laying the foundation of nature and other  
diseases.

**THERAPION NO. 3—The Universal**  
Remedy for all diseases depending upon  
impurities, the use of which does irreparable harm by  
laying the foundation of nature and other  
diseases.

**THERAPION** is a complete revolution has been wrought in the  
department of medical science, while thousands  
have been restored to health and happiness who  
for years previously had been merely dragging  
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department of medical science, while thousands  
have been restored to health and happiness who  
for years previously had been merely dragging  
out a miserable existence.

## Intimations.

## DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries.  
When a thing ought to be done the modern  
spirit moves us to keep working away at it  
until it is done. In the face of this idea the  
"impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will,  
there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver  
oil of its sickening taste and smell and then  
combine it with two or three other ingredients  
we should possess the best remedy in the world  
for certain diseases that are now practically  
incurable." So said a famous English physi-  
cian twenty-five years ago. "But I will never  
be done," he added. "You can no more turn  
cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine,  
than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird  
of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

**WAMPOL'S PREPARATION**  
the "impossible" had been accomplished. It  
is palatable as honey and contains all the  
nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod  
Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers,  
combined with the Compound Syrup of  
Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild  
Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad  
peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and  
it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished  
for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia,  
Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impuri-  
ties, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles,  
Dr. W. B. B. Alkies, F. R. C. P., London,  
M. D. C. M., Victoria University—M. B.,  
Toronto University—Consulting Physician to  
Homes for Incurables, Physician to Toronto  
General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased  
to state that the results from using Wampol's  
Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been  
uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me  
as being prepared according to correct sci-  
entific principles." It increases the appetite and  
influences the digestion of food; it is delicious  
to take, will not disappoint you and is effective  
from the first dose. "It represents the dawn  
of progress." At chemists everywhere.

## NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF  
LABOUR and JUNKS in connection  
with the Coaling of H.M. Ships, &c., at Hong-  
kong, for a period of 12 months from the 1st  
August, 1909.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on appli-  
cation to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M.  
Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned  
not later than Noon on 16th July, 1909.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be  
required from persons tendering. This will be  
returned in the event of non-acceptance of  
Tender.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [514]

## AO PUBLICO.

**HAVERA** na noite de SABBADO, 3 de  
Julho p.v., na sala "Luz de Camara"  
do Club Lusitano, uma recita de caridade,  
promovida por um grupo dramatico do Cru-  
sador "Vasco da Gama," a favor das victimas  
sobreviventes dos terremotos occorridos no  
repartimento em Portugal.

Os bilhetes d'administao estao a venda na  
Secretaria do mesmo Club desde as 6 p.m. do  
dia 30 de corrente. Aceita-se por cada bilhete  
qualquer quantia não inferior a uma pataca.

**J. J. COELHO,**  
Secretario,  
Club Lusitano.

Hongkong, 29 de Junho de 1909. [510]

## JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy  
"Bisquit Dubouche  
& Co."

Per Bot.  
XXX Very Old Fine .....\$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years  
Old ..... 5.50

ALSO  
QUINQUINA?  
QUINQUINA?  
DUBONNET?

**FRENCH STORE,**  
Sole Agent,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [140]

**FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.**

**LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,**  
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,  
from Shanghai, has reopened their  
FURNITURE STORE  
at  
No. 39, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

**WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE**  
of every description can be made to  
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong  
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,  
Messrs. A. & Watson & Co., Firm and other  
leading Establishments in the Colony, to  
whom reference can be made as to the  
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the  
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. & Watson & Co., Ltd., write as  
follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI  
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to  
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-  
faction."

(Sd.) A. & Watson & Co.,  
3rd May, 1909.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and  
CHARGES most moderate.

**AN INSPECTION INVITED.**  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909. [14]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET  
PRICES.

Collected 3rd July, 1909. per 5 Mes.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa. B. 20  
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20  
" Roast—Shiu 20  
" Breast—Ngau Lam 18  
" Soup, Tong Yuk 15  
" Steak—Ngau Yek Pa 20  
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 30  
" Sausages—Ngau Yek Chong 26  
Bullock's Brains—Kop... per set 10  
" Tongue—Ngau Li... each 50  
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li... 60  
" Head—Ngau Tan 80  
" Heart—Ngau Sum... per lb 13  
" Hump—Ngau Kiu 18  
" Feet—Ngau Keok... each 8  
" Kidneys—Ngau Yek... 10  
" Tail—Ngau Mei 18  
" Liver—Ngau Con 12  
" Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To... 6  
Oliver's Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-  
tan-koek... per set \$1.00  
Mutton—Ngau Yek Kwat 22  
" Leg—Ngau Yek 22  
" Shoulder—Ngau Shau 20  
Pigs' Chittlings—Chai chong 22  
" Brains—Chai Know... per set 2  
" Feet—Chai Know... 12  
" Fry—Chai Chak 25  
" Head—Chai Tai 18  
" Heart—Chai Sum... each 9  
" Kidneys—Chai Yiu... pair 8  
" Liver—Chai Koa 30  
Pork Chop—Chai Kwat 21  
" Corned—Ham Chai Yuk 24  
" Leg—Chai Yuk 24  
Fat of Land—Chai Yuk 13

Sheep's Head and Feet—Ngau Tan  
" Keok... set 50  
" Heart—Ngau Sum... each 10  
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu... 9  
" Liver—Ngau Con... 24  
Sucking Pig, To Order—Chai Chai... 22  
Sui Beef—Ngau Yek 20  
" Mutton—Ngau Yek 22  
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20  
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong... 20

Chicken—Kai Chai 30  
" Capons, Large, Small—Sui Kai 18  
" Ducks—Ap 10  
" Doves—Pau Kai 20  
" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai... per doz 20  
" Fowls, Canton—Kai 34  
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 30  
" Geese—Ngo 20  
" Goose, Wild Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ye  
" Ngo 20  
" Musk Deer—Wong Keng... each 10  
" Hare—Tu Chai... 10  
" Partridge—Che Khoo 10  
" Pheasant—Shan Kai... pair 30  
" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 30  
" Holchow—Holchow Pak Kup 23  
" Quail—Um Chuen 23  
" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chuen... dozen 10  
" Snipe—Sa Chui... each 10  
" Turkeys, Cock—Pak Kung... per lb 65  
" Hen—Na 30  
" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap 30  
" Teal, Shanghai, Sulap Chai... 10  
" Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sai  
" Ap... per pair 10

Barbel—Ka Yu 10  
" Bream—Bin Yu 10  
" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu 10  
" Carp—Li Yu 24  
" Catfish—Chik Yu 24  
" Codfish—Mau Yu 16  
" Crab—Hal 22  
" Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu 16  
" Dab—Sa Mang Yu 18  
" Dace—Wong Mei Lye 18  
" Dog Fish—Tui Yu 10  
" Males, Concor—Hal Mau Yu 18  
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu 16  
" Yellow—Wong Shui 31  
" Frog—Tian Kai 32  
" Grouper—Sak Fan 38  
" Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu 14  
" Herring—Tao Pak 22  
" Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu 22  
" Labeles—Wong Fa Yu 24  
" Loach—Wu Yu 22  
" Lobsters—Lung Ha 20  
" Mackerel—Chai Yu 20  
" Monk Fish—Mon Yu 22  
" Mullet—Chai Yu 22  
" Oyster—Sung Hoo 24  
" Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu 22  
" Perch—Tao Loo 22  
" Pike—Fa Pau Poong 22  
" Placis—Fa Yu 22  
" Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong 24  
" Pomfret, White—Pak Chong 24  
" Prawns—Ming Ha 20  
" Ray—Fai Pa 20  
" Rock Fish—Sui Kai Kung 20  
" Roach—Shan Yu 20  
" Salmon (Shan) Gunk 20  
" Sea Bream—Wu Yu 20

Shark—Sa Yu 10  
" Skate—Po Yu 10  
" Shrimps—Ha 28  
" Snapper—Lap Yu 28  
" Solei—Tat Sa Yu 20  
" Tench—Wai Yu 20  
" Tbarhol—Cho Hoi Yu 28  
" Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu 60  
" White Bait—Ngau Yek Chai 10

Almond—Hung Yan 30  
" Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping  
" Ko... 10  
" (Chiefo)—Tin Chun Ping 10  
" Small—Hoi Tong 10  
" Custard—Fan Lai Chai... each 10  
" Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng  
" Hung Chai 10  
" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chai 10  
" Chestnuts, Chinese—Poong Lut... 12  
" Carambola—Yeung Tou 10  
" Coconuts—Yeh Tsi 10  
" Grapes—Sui Tai Tsi 10  
" Lemons, China—Ning Moong 14  
" Amar—Kum San Ning Moong 10  
" Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con 20  
" Fresh, Lai Chai 12  
" Limes, (Sai Gon)—Sai Kung Ning  
" Moong... each 14  
" Mango, Manila—Lui Sang Moong 12  
" Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 10  
" Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsi per 100 1.80  
" Oranges, Tim Chang 45  
" Small—Tai Kut... catty 10  
" Mandarin—Tim Kut 10  
" Olives—Pak Lam 8  
" Passion Fruit... each 10  
" Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li 13  
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 10  
" (Shanghai)—Shung Hoi Li 12  
" Peanuts—Fa Sang 10  
" Periwinkles, Large—Hung Chai 10  
" Pine-apples, 1st quality—Shung Poon  
" Tsi-Paw-law... each 14  
" 2nd cooking—Chung-tang 10  
" Paw-law 10  
" Plantains—Tat Chai 10  
" Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai 8  
" Pomegranate, Siam—Chim Lo Yau 12  
" Walnuts, Hop Ton 12  
" Green—Sung Hop Ton 10  
" Shanghai Lo Kwat 8

Artichokes, Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ah  
" Chai Chai 8  
" Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin  
" Tan 10  
" Beans, (French), Shanghai—Shung Hoi  
" Pin Tai 10  
" Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai 10  
" Beans, Long—Tan Koi 10  
" Beet Root—Hung Chai Tai 10  
" Brinjals, Green—Chung Yuen Ker 10  
" Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker 10  
" Brassica—Pak Choi 10  
" Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun 10  
" Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy 10  
" Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tai 10  
" Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai 10  
" Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shun 10  
" Cauliflower, Large size—Tat Yeh Chai  
" Fa 10  
" Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh  
" Chai 10  
" Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai 10  
" Carrots—Kam Shun 10  
" Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy 10  
" Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai 10  
" Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai 10  
" Chilies, Dried—Con Lat Chai 10  
" Red—Hung Fa 10  
" Green—Chung Lat Chai 10  
" Curry Stalk, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu 10  
" Cucumbers—Chung Kwa 10  
" Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa 10  
" Garlic—Suen Tai 10  
" Glazer, young—Sun Tai Keung 10  
" old—Lo Keung 10  
" Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan 10  
" Indian Corn—Suk Mai 10  
" Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi 10  
" Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai 10  
" Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai 10  
" Musk Melon 10  
" Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Cho Kuo 10  
" Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chang Tai 10  
" Green—Sung Chong 10  
" Shal—Shung Hoi Chong Tai 10  
" Japan—Yat Poon 10  
" Okra—Mo Ker 10  
" Parsley, English—Yeung On Sai 10  
" Green Peas—Chung Tai 10  
" Potatoes, Sweet—Fai Shu 10  
" Shanghai—Shung Hoi Shu 10  
" Tai 10  
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tai 10  
" American—Fa Ki 10  
" Foochow—Pak Chai Shu Tai 10  
" Macao—Oh Moon 10  
" Pumpkin—Toong Kwa 10  
" Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai 10  
" Rabbat 10  
" Shallots—On Chong Tai 10  
" Spinae (Chinese)—Faw Choi 10  
" Spinach—Yin Choi 10  
" Tomatoes—Fan Kai 10  
" Turnip—Wu Tai 10  
" Turnip, Fan-ti (Long)—Low Pak 10  
" English—Yeung Low Pak 10  
" Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa 10  
" Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi 10  
" Caulrops—Lan Koi 10  
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau 10  
" Yams—Tat Shu 10  
" Sag 10  
" The prices necessarily vary from day to day  
and the Sanitary Board has no power to control  
the market.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ah  
" Chai Chai 8  
" Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin  
" Tan 10  
" Beans, (French), Shanghai—Shung Hoi  
" Pin Tai 10  
" Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai 10  
" Beans, Long—Tan Koi 10  
" Beet Root—Hung Chai Tai 10  
" Brinjals, Green—Chung Yuen Ker 10  
" Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker 10  
" Brassica—Pak Choi 10  
" Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun 10  
" Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy 10  
" Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tai 10  
" Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai 10  
" Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shun 10  
" Cauliflower, Large size—Tat Yeh Chai  
" Fa 10  
" Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh  
" Chai 10  
" Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai 10  
" Carrots—Kam Shun 10  
" Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy 10  
" Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai 10  
" Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai 10  
" Chilies, Dried—Con Lat Chai 10  
" Red—Hung Fa 10  
" Green—Chung Lat Chai 10  
" Curry Stalk, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu 10  
" Cucumbers—Chung Kwa 10  
" Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa 10  
" Garlic—Suen Tai 10  
" Glazer, young—Sun Tai Keung 10  
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" Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan 10  
" Indian Corn—Suk Mai 10  
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" Spinae (Chinese)—Faw Choi 10  
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" Turnip—Wu Tai 10  
" Turnip, Fan-ti (Long)—Low Pak 10  
" English—Yeung Low Pak 10  
" Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa 10  
" Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi 10  
" Caulrops—Lan Koi 10  
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau 10  
" Yams—Tat Shu 10  
" Sag 10  
" The prices necessarily vary from day to day  
and the Sanitary Board has no power to control  
the market.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 30  
" Capons, Large, Small—Sui Kai 18  
" Ducks—Ap 10  
" Doves—Pau Kai 20  
" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai... per doz 20  
" Fowls, Canton—Kai 34  
" H



**Intimation.**  
**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
**LIMITED,**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

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**HYGIENOL,**  
AND  
**BUBONIC PLAGUE!**

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

**HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL**  
**DISINFECTANT AND**  
**GERMICIDE**

Price per Pint ..... 50 cents  
" " Gallon ..... \$1.00

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
**LIMITED,**  
**HONGKONG DISPENSARY**

AND  
**KOWLOON DISPENSARY.**

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [28]

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any returned M.N., nor to return any Contributions.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

**CHINA'S POSTAL SERVICE.**

In our last issue much space was devoted to a notice and extracts from the comprehensive report of Mr. T. Pirie, the Postal Secretary, on the working of the Chinese postal system during last year. Our extracts were intended to convey a general knowledge of the extensive development in this special department of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, with special reference to the remarkable progress which Mr. Pirie was able to chronicle in South China. To-day we give prominence to his review of routes and communications. Courier lines have increased during the year from 18,500 to 205,000  $\mu$ , or by nearly 8,000 miles; native boat lines, from 18,500 to 20,500  $\mu$ , nearly 700 miles. Steamer lines cover 8,000 miles, and railway lines, which continue steadily extending, now run over 12,500  $\mu$ , or 5,000 miles. Operations are now carried on over 262,000  $\mu$ , or, roughly, 87,000 miles, the total increase in length during the year amounting to some 9,000 miles. In the Peking district a communication was opened to Lianmin (Dolord), connecting it with Sianhsia; outside the Great Wall the service is successfully maintained by means of mounted couriers, the 560  $\mu$  from Lianmin to Sianhsia being accomplished in 56 hours. Eight new courier lines have been opened in Honan, making connection between the northern and southern sections of the province. The trunk road to the west, from Honanfu to Tungkwang—485  $\mu$ —over difficult and robber-infested country, is now covered by day-and-night couriers in 50 hours. In Shansi 16 new lines have been opened, and three of the existing routes have been converted into fast day-and-night services, the most important of which extends from Peking to Peking in the north, through the centre of the province, to Peking in the south, where it

connects with Tungkwang, in Shensi: this connection measures no less than 2,550  $\mu$ . The length of lines in the province increased during the year by 2,500  $\mu$ . Shensi keeps up a courier service of over 15,000  $\mu$  from Sianfu to Tungkwang the run is now performed by day-and-night couriers, a considerable gain in time being the result. In Manchuria over 5,000  $\mu$  have been added to existing lines; of the newly opened services, the most important are Moukden-Tungwa, Niaguta-Hunchun, Shwangchengpu-Petuna, Kirin-Shwangchengpu, Siepingkal-Liaoyanchow, Kaiyuan-Hailongfu, Antung-Tungwa. A special service, running daily, has been inaugurated between Kirin and Kwancheng, accomplishing the 240  $\mu$  in 16 hours; the roads in this part of the district are frequently infested with robbers and bandits, and couriers are armed with rifles and ammunition by the responsible officials. At Tientsin the applicable feature is the opening of a daily, instead of an alternate day, service between Tientsin and Pingchilin, whereby the distance, 302  $\mu$ , is covered in 35 hours instead of three days; in all, 16 new lines have been opened throughout the district. In Shantung several connections have been much accelerated by means of day-and-night couriers: between Cheloo and Laiyang the 262  $\mu$  are now covered in 26 hours instead of 72; between Cheloo and Weihaiwei via Ninghai 240  $\mu$  are run in 24 hours. In the Kiaochow district the Changlo and Yangkiow services have been similarly quickened, the merchants at the latter place showing their appreciation by posting more letters. Wherever communications are accelerated, there is a swelling in the number of articles dealt with, business people readily giving up the slower *min-chi* couriers; this is particularly demonstrated in the province of Shantung, where but few native agencies are left. There is work to do and ground to gain, however, in other parts: the *min-chi* still possess excellent services in Szechuan, and part of the programme to be carried out in that province is to accelerate times on long-distance routes, fast day-and-night services are being started on the Wansien-Chungking and Wansien-Chengtu lines, and numerous other points are to receive immediate attention. In the Wansien district much extension was given to courier lines, namely, to Tungkiang (500  $\mu$ ), Kweichowfu, and Miaoytsao (50  $\mu$ ), in each case hitherto untouched country. In the Shensi district three new services were inaugurated, the most important being to Kingmenchow, in the north, which promises to be a great success. Yochow effected connection with the Chungking district at Siushan, and with the Canton district at Kuyi, by means of new services, six in all being opened, the distance covered by couriers being increased to 5,000  $\mu$ . Kweichow, at the head of a vast but sparsely populated district, increased its courier connections by no less than 1,400  $\mu$ . Kiukiang pushed forward extension very vigorously, and added 13 new lines, or a total length of 2,000  $\mu$ . Wuhu started three fresh services; Nanjing, two; Chinkiang, seven. Two Foochow districts lie in the Min watershed and is separated by high mountains from all neighbouring districts—Sanliu, Amoy, Wenchow, Ningpo, and Kiukiang—so the roads in the interior are mountainous and difficult; yet four new land routes have been opened and the length of communications increased to 5,100  $\mu$ . Two new lines have been opened in Amoy: one to Swatow, with a proportionate increase in distance covered. But it is chiefly in the two southern provinces that extension has been carried out on an extensive scale and with excellent results. In the Canton district proper the length of courier lines has increased from 6,200 to 7,800  $\mu$ , and 27 new lines have been opened. Likewise, in Wuchow (Kwangsi), which is under Canton, the length has increased from 4,000 to 8,000  $\mu$ , and 12 new lines have been started; in addition, a day-and-night service, inaugurated between Wuchow and Kweichow, the provincial capital, the distance of 785  $\mu$  being now covered in 80 hours. Pakhoi and Lungchow have shown activity, the former district having started three new lines, and the latter established connection between Mingningchow and Shangsze via Haiyuan, a distance of 395  $\mu$ . In the Mengzi district courier connections now cover 9,400  $\mu$ ; attention was chiefly devoted to the improvement of existing routes, the most important lines thus ameliorated being Yuankiang-Sinhsing, especially designed to shorten the Yunnanfu-Sinhsing line, and the Howyentsing-Yunnanfu line, whereby correspondence from the salt wells to Hweili is saved a detour of about 500  $\mu$  via Yunnanfu. In addition to courier lines on land, the postal boat service continues to develop, the total length navigated having increased from 18,500 to 20,500  $\mu$ . The Chungking-Wansien fleet of seven boats is doing well, notwithstanding difficulties and dangers: last summer one of the boats was wrecked off Changhsueh, all the mails being submerged, but subsequently recovered. The usual time for the up-river trip is just under seven days; five days 18 hours constitutes the record up to date. It is gratifying to note the unanimity with which all classes of the foreign community at Chungking—captains of gunboats, missionaries, and merchants—join in appreciating the services of the postal boat couriers, humble but loyal servants of the Post Office, who devote all their time and energy, and, at times, their lives (six lives were lost during the summer season) to the difficult task of piloting their boats through the dangerous gorges and rapids, of the treacherous Yangtze. Wansien, where a District Inspector is stationed midway between Ichang and Chungking, is the point where the two postal boat services from Chungking and Ichang converge: of these two services, the seven boats plying between Wansien and Ichang made 160 trips during the 34th year, covering 326,400  $\mu$ , or roughly, 108,800 miles; whilst the Wansien-Chungking fleet made 180 trips, covering 316,800  $\mu$ , or 105,600 miles. Yochow has postal boat services to Changhsueh (136  $\mu$ ) and Changlo (280  $\mu$ ), and from Changlo to Chaiyuan (1,510  $\mu$ ). In all 2,450  $\mu$ . Hankow covers 140  $\mu$ , and has recently opened a service between Tungchichow and Wansien.

Kiukiang makes use of a long boat to carry out a nightly service between Yachow and Shichow. Chinkiang employs 57 boats, compared with 53, the average rate being 11  $\mu$  per hour. Soochow runs no less than 42 long boats along a distance of 837  $\mu$ , and Hangchow 44, covering 2,000  $\mu$ . Wenchow, Santung, Foochow, Swatow all employ boats running through the creeks and rivers of their inland districts. A large fleet is maintained by Canton of 77 subsidised native boats, which run over 4,421  $\mu$ , also two special fast boats between Canton and Fatsan and Canton and Chau-chuen. Wuchow counts a fleet of 70 boats—1,020  $\mu$ .

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

THE grazing of goats and cattle in King's Park is prohibited.

Mr. Scholto Swart has been appointed Vice-Consul for Sweden at Hongkong.

THE title of "Inspector of Schools" in the Colony has been abolished and has been replaced by that of "Director of Education."

MR. F. A. HAZLUND has been appointed First Police Magistrate and Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate with effect from 21st March last.

MR. W. S. BAILEY has been appointed a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships, under 60 tons burden, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. O. Murphy.

THE Governor-in-Council has refused the request contained in the letter of "The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited," dated the 29th ult. for permission to return the deposit of \$300,000 withdrawn by the Company on the 17th December last.

IT is notified in the *Gazette* that applications are invited from Europeans for the post of 3rd Interpreter at the Supreme Court. Salary commencing at \$560, but should applicant's qualifications justify it, a salary of \$1,680 may be given. A knowledge of Cantonese is essential, and preference will be given to candidates who have a knowledge of a second Chinese dialect. Applicants must be under 35 years of age. Applications accompanied by testimonials should be sent to the Registrar General before the 31st October, 1909.

THE schedule to the Licensing Ordinance, 1887, has been varied by the substitution, in place of the Colonial Secretary and the Registrar General respectively, of the Captain Superintendent of Police as the officer in whose discretion shall lie the granting of auctioneers, public billiard table, skittle-ground, nine-pin, bowling alley licences and of hawkers' licences; and by the substitution, in place of the Registrar General, of the Head of the Sanitary Department as the officer in whose discretion shall lie the granting of Chinese undertaker licences.

TWO kidnappers of young children have just been discovered, says the *Japan Advertiser*, in Horjo Ku, Tokio. They have been conducting their operations since the summer of last year and during that time have kidnapped 23 children. It has been their practice to frequent Asakusa and other busy centres of the city and to abduct with enticing promises, children unaccompanied by their seniors. The captives have then been sold under a contract to some fishermen in Chiba Prefecture at 7 yen each, and have been employed as assistants in fishing. The kidnappers have finally fallen into the hands of the police and are now undergoing examination. It appears that the fishermen understood the children to be beggars who had been assembled from various parts of the city and had come voluntarily, the 7 yen being paid for the services of the two men who were supposed to assemble and bring them to Chiba. It seems, however, that many of the children belong to good and well-to-do families.

**HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.**

FIRST ROUND.

The first Water Polo match in the above competition took place yesterday afternoon between two teams representing the Lusitania Recreation Club and the 83rd Co., R.G.A., and resulted in an easy victory for the former team. The soldiers had a much faster team but never seemed inclined to mark their men, hence the score of 11 goals to nil against them.

The teams were as follows:—  
L. R. C.—A. J. V. Ribeiro, C. A. C. Rodriguez, J. M. C. Lopez, F. de Reza, C. M. B. Aves, E. M. O. Remedios, and A. Carvalho.  
83 Coy., R. G. A.—Bombardiers Green, Robinson, Gunners Allen, Ripley, Guest, Baldwin, and Nash.

The B. O. C. and C. Y. C. meet next Wednesday to play their first round in the Shield Competition and this should prove an interesting game as the Boys are pretty well up in the game.

**SANITARY BOARD.**

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next at 3.45 p.m. Following are the orders of the day:

Letter from Government relative to the appointment of Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to be Head of the Sanitary Department. Letter from Government relative to the question of opening a cemetery for Buddhists. Correspondence relative to backyards in domestic buildings. Reports of the Medical Officer of Health relative to certain houses; remaining to be dealt with under section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1905-1908. Correspondence relative to the completion of the latrine at Wong's-chung. Correspondence relative to the erection of an iron staircase in the yard of No. 98 Queen's Road Central. Complaint against the Shaukwai Scavenging and Conservancy Contractor. Application for a laundry licence at No. 450 Queen's Road West.

**MACAO'S DELIMITATION.**

LETTER FROM SINGAPORE CHINESE.  
[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 2nd July.

On the 1st instant, the Canton Self-Government Society was in receipt of a letter from Chinese residing in the Straits Settlements, in which the Self-Government Society has been asked to take drastic steps with a view to prohibiting the people from visiting the pleasure resorts and gambling saloons in the Porto, near Colony of Macao, and to urge the authorities to enforce regulations forbidding the sale of Macao lottery tickets in Chinese territories. [The lottery issue of the Santa Casa de Misericordia, more generally known as the Macao lottery, has been discontinued, and the monopoly abolished, at any rate, temporarily.—Ed., H.K.T.] It is urged that more members should be sent to the interior to deliver lectures and make speeches to persuade the local gentry to warn their youths against visiting noted establishments in the Portuguese settlement. It is suggested in the letter that a body of detectives should be formed, for the purpose of keeping a strict watch for anyone found visiting the proscribed places. Such persons should be ostracised by his family and his clan, and should further not be allowed the privileges enjoyed by his compatriots. The Self-Government Society also received \$150 which accompanied the above letter towards the funds for the maintenance of the Society.

**FAILURE OF CHINESE HONGS.**

BANKRUPTCY IN HANGKOW.

Within the past week or so we (*Siam Free Press*) are informed that two more Chinese 'chops' closed in the vicinity of Sam peng, and declared themselves bankrupt. According to information received from persons concerned one of these establishments is involved in about a debt of Ticals 85,000, whilst the other is credited with something about 50 thousand ticals. Creditors are reported to be mulcted in sums varying in from Ticals 15,000 up to Ticals 15,000 and there is little hope that even a small percentage will be retrieved. This is rather hard on the creditors but it is even feared that the worst is not over, as some other collapses are momentarily expected. Financial crashes of this nature frequently occurring are enough to paralyze trade and honest dealing between man and man; and it is high time that Bangkok importing firms should set about hedging around some defence in their own security. Sam peng creditors, says a correspondent, have been glutted for the past few years with the extent of credit which they could obtain, and as most of them hail from the Celestial Empire they were not slow to realise that a rapid and abundant harvest could be reaped under such favourable circumstances. At the present rate of exchange ten ticals from Bangkok will fetch about \$8 in China, and never has such a more favourable opportunity been offered for the merchant, hailing from the 'Flowery Land' to make a big fortune in a comparatively short time. The credit is long and the temptation to profit thereby is too great for the scrupulousness of a heart formed on the nature of that of Ah Sin's.

Wherefore it becomes a peculiarly incumbent duty on all importing firms to unite and make a firm stand for their own mutual interests not to be fleeced or ruined by the wily customer as above described. Bankruptcy laws as maintained in other countries are absolutely essential to the prosperity of trade and commerce, and these backed up by a Chamber of Commerce would be calculated to do much towards safeguarding the interests of both the Importer and Home Manufacturer.

We shall be glad to express any further opinion about the important subject.

**GERMAN FLEET AT SAMOA.**

NATIVE CHIEFS DEPARTED.

The steamer *Kolya*, of the Adelaide S.S. Company's line, which was chartered to convey a cargo of coal to Samoa and Fiji for the German squadron, returned to Sydney on 26th May.

The *Kolya* met the German flagship *Leipzig* at Apia, and replenished her bunkers. She also coaled the *Tianhai* and the cruiser *Arcona*. The visit of the German fleet to Samoa occasioned considerable interest. Vice-Admiral Cooper, of the *Leipzig*, and his chief of staff, Captain Nordicker, attended one of the 'fonos' held by the Governor for the Samoans.

The Vice-Admiral took the opportunity to inform the natives of the object of his visit to Samoa. He explained that he was sent to Samoa by His Majesty the Kaiser with powerful ships, to protect the loyal and friendly Samoans, but that he would not hesitate to use arms against those who opposed the orders of the Government with rebellious intent, and had made impudent demands.

"I will energetically support the policy which the Governor, your father, is carrying out in this colony, in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the Kaiser."

The speech made a marked impression upon the natives.

The chiefs concerned in the recent trouble, and many of their followers, were deported to one of the islands in the Bismarck Archipelago and they left in the flagship *Leipzig*. When the *Kolya* left matters were all quiet. The *Kolya* went on to Fiji from Samoa and she loaded 600 tons of copra at Levuka, for Sydney. The passage from the islands was marked by moderate weather. Middleton shoal was sighted on the passage, and Captain Donaldson reports that the wreck of the barque *Ananias* still remains intact on the reef.

THE third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club was held at the Race Course, Happy Valley, to-day. Full particulars of the excellent racing provided will appear in our Monday's issue.

**CANTON DAY BY DAY.**

H.E. CHANG JEN CHUN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 2nd July.

It is reported that H. E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun has fixed the 24th day of the moon (the 11th instant) for the handing over charge of the Liang Kwang Viceregal Yamen to the Provincial Treasurer, H. E. Wu Seung Lum. H. E. Chang will then proceed about the end of this month to Nanking to take up his new appointment as Viceroy of the Liang Kwang. H. E. Chang has given instructions to his subordinates to have all the outstanding business in connection with his yamen completed before his departure. H. E. Chang is in receipt of a telegram from the Canton Viceroy designate H. E. Yuan inquiring when H. E. Chang proposes to start from Canton for his new post.

**LIXIN COLLECTIONS.**

The collection of Lixin Dues in Canton during the first ten days of the 5th moon, as reported by the Lixin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to 47,686.66 taels.

**MARKET-PLACE ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.**

On the 28th ultimo, the Lung Tau market-place in the Ying Tak district was attacked by over a hundred robbers, who ransacked thirteen shops and carried away a large quantity of silk piece goods, etc., to the value of over ten thousand dollars.

**CHING LING FOO IN CANTON.**

Ching Ling Foo, a famous Chinese conjuror, and company, who have returned lately from Australia, arrived here a fortnight ago. He has given remarkable performances in the various theatres in this city, which were thoroughly appreciated by the audience, both Chinese and foreign. Ching Ling Foo is assisted by his daughter who is about fifteen years of age, who sings English songs very well. In appreciation of her talents she has been presented with a number of medals which had been presented her during her tour in Europe and America. The entire troupe has won great popularity during their stay here, and it is reported that Ching Ling Foo will leave again for Europe in the course of a week.

**DISTURBANCE AT SHANGHAI.**

SERIOUS FRACAS IN FRENCHTOWN.

Late last night (21st ult.) the French Municipal Police received information that as the result of an affray which had taken place upon the outskirts of the Concession two Chinese had been seriously wounded and were in a dangerous condition. Police officers were at once despatched to the spot where the fracas was reported to have occurred—a small village at the meeting of the French Concession with the West Gate of the City—and there it was discovered that the affair had been in the nature of a fighting among robbers and loafers and had resulted in the manner reported to the police. While the wounded men were being taken to St. Mary's Hospital the police prosecuted the keenest inquiries, and before morning were able to take into custody three of a gang said to number in all about a dozen.

The story of the occurrence is that the band of thieves had retired to this secluded locality with the object of dividing some booty, the amount of which is put at \$18. About half past eleven o'clock a quarrel commenced, as not infrequently happens, over the division of the spoils, and assuming a serious aspect knives were produced. A general fight seems to have ensued in the course of which one of the desperadoes received a dagger wound in the left side of the chest, and a second was felled to the ground with a cut in his forehead. Fearing capture the thieves then decamped, leaving their two wounded comrades to fall into the hands of the police. As has already been stated this was followed soon after by the arrest of three others of the gang, and as the police are on the alert other arrests are expected to follow. The wounds of the two in St. Mary's Hospital though serious are not expected to prove fatal.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

**THE WEATHER.**

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—  
On the 3rd at 12.0 p.m.—The barometer has risen generally, considerably over N. China and slightly elsewhere.

The depression which is now situated near N. Looboon, appears to be filling up. Pressure is high over Manchuria and the Pacific to the E. of Japan. It is relatively low over S. China and Tongking.

Moderate to fresh S. to E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel; and moderate S.W. to S.E. winds along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches.

**FORECAST.**

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. to E.E. winds, moderate; fair to showery.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, S. to E. winds, moderate or fresh.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamouks, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

**SHIPPING AND MAILS.**

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Lahang*) 5th inst.  
Australian (*Taywan*) 14th inst.

The Bank Line s.s. *Kumera* arrived at Manila on 1st inst.

The s.s. *Radi* left Manila on 3rd inst., and is due here on 5th inst. at 6 p.m.

The s.s. *Yeddo* left Singapore on 2nd inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 4th inst., p.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Scandia* left Foochow on 3rd inst., a.m., and may be expected here on 4th inst., p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Fuwa Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 3rd inst., and is expected here on 5th inst., a.m.

**Telegrams.**

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

**NANKING VICEROYALTY.**

TUAN FANG'S DEPARTURE.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 2nd July.

The acting Viceroy of Nanking, Fang Chang-chun, will take over the seal of office (pending the arrival of Na Tung) on the 8th inst.

Viceroy Tuan Fang will leave for Peking on or about the 12th inst.

**CHANG-JEN CHUN.**

A TACTFUL VICEROY.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 2nd July.

The Prince Regent yesterday made the remark to the Grand Councillors that H. E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, is tactful in the matter of handling dissatisfaction tending to lead to abortive risings and has been eminently successful in his intercourse with foreigners.

H. E. Chang's promotion to Nanking is calculated to relieve the Central Government of much anxiety.

**TANG SHAO-YI.**

ARRIVAL IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 2nd July.

Tang Shao-yi arrived in Peking on the 18th inst. He has brought back with him a number of standard and valuable works on currency and finance.

**VICEROY TUAN FANG.**

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 2nd July.

Viceroy Tuan Fang has telegraphed to the Grand Council praying for an application, in his behalf, of two months' leave of absence so that he might settle all pending matters at Nanking before starting for his new post.

**PROMOTING INDUSTRIES.**

NEW OFFICE SUGGESTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 2nd July.

At his audience with the Prince Regent, Viceroy Tuan Fang has resolved to ask for the appointment of a Superintendent of Industries whose duties it will be to proceed to the South Sea and stimulate interest in the promotion of Chinese industries.

His Excellency will also suggest that the products of all native enterprises should be admitted into the country duty free.

**NIKE FLOAT.**

TENDERS INVITED FOR NEW FIRE ENGINE.

According to a notification appearing in the *Gazette*, tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1909, for the construction of the hull, propelling machinery and fittings of a floating fire engine, in accordance with plans and specifications which can be seen at the Government Marine Surveyor's Office, Harbour Office. Length over all, 79 feet 6 inches; extreme breadth, 15 feet; depth moulded, 6 feet 6 inches; extreme draft with tanks and bunkers full, 4 feet 9 inches.

The tenderer must specify the time required by him to complete the work and the place at which the vessel will be constructed when submitting his tender. No tender will be considered unless the person tendering produces a deposit receipt from the Treasury (as a pledge of the *bona fides* of his tender) for the sum of \$100. The successful tenderer will be required to sign a formal contract containing conditions to be prescribed by the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and also to give security to the satisfaction of His Excellency the Governor in the sum of \$1,000. Full compliance with the latter requirements (the sum deposited with the tenderer will be forfeited).



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## EX-SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

SUFFERING FROM EYE COMPLAINT.

(By courtesy of the "Sheng Po.")

Peking, 2nd July.

Leung Yu-ho, ex-Shanghai Taotai, has applied for four months' sick leave in order to enable him to proceed abroad to consult an expert ophthalmist.

## TIENSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

DIRECT RESHIP DECLINED.

(By courtesy of the "Sheng Po.")

Peking, 2nd July.

The acting Governor of Shantung, Shun Po-ki, has declined the appointment of director-general of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway in addition as acting Governor on the plea that he cannot attend to the duties of the dual office.

Later.

Over sixty Germans are employed on the Tientsin-Pukou Railway. The representatives of Chihli Province has urged the Director-General to dispense with the services of the Germans in order to prevent foreigners from having any excuse to interfere with Chinese rights.

## CHILHI PROVINCE.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES.

(By courtesy of the "Sheng Po.")

Peking, 2nd July.

The Prince Regent has given instructions to Acting Viceroy Na Tung to inquire into the alleged defalcations in the Chihli Province so that when Viceroy Tuan Fung arrives he will be prepared to prosecute the investigations forthwith.

## PRINCE CHEN.

ARRIVAL IN TOKIO.

(By courtesy of the "Sheng Po.")

Peking, 2nd July.

Prince Chen arrived in Tokio on the 1st inst., and will be received in audience by the Emperor to-day.

## THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Herr Heinicke, who has been appointed managing-director of the Norddeutscher Lloyd in the place of the late Dr. Wiegand, is the son of the late Dr. John Heinicke, who was the counsel and legal adviser of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. Herr Heinicke was born at Bremen on March 1, 1869, and was educated in Bremen. He served his military service with the 1st Dragoon Guards in Berlin, after which he was employed for six years in the cotton firm of Messrs. De Jersey and Co., of Liverpool. By the end of 1886 the endeavour of the German cotton spinners to create their own cotton market in Bremen induced him to return there, where, together with Mr. John Vogelzang, he established the cotton import and export firm of Heinicke and Vogelzang. This firm soon extended, and became one of the largest cotton houses in Bremen, with branches in the United States, Liverpool, Hamburg, and Havre. Herr Heinicke was elected a director and afterwards vice-president of the Bremen Cotton Exchange, which position he held until he joined the Board of the Norddeutscher Lloyd in 1902. In 1898, he was elected a member of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce of which he became president in 1905. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Diet. Herr Heinicke, who was in London during last week, has now left for the Continent. In an interview he observed that he saw no real difficulty in a right understanding between the English and German people, except a lack of knowledge. He himself had spent many years in business here as a young man, and believed he knew something of the true feeling in both countries. All that was needed was that English and Germans should know more of one another. As regards himself, he could not conceive of anything that could diminish his attachment for a country where he had spent so many happy years and been so well treated.

The appointment of Mr. J. H. Kemp as Registrar, Supreme Court, and Registrar of Companies, etc., and Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe as acting Head of the Sanitary Department, and Mr. R. O. Hutchison as Assistant Registrar General, with effect from the 1st ult., is notified.

## THE KAWASAKI DOCKYARD.

REPORTED ORDER FOR A CRUISER FROM CHINA.

The *Chugai Shogyo* learns on good authority that the Chinese Government has placed orders with the Kawasaki and Mitsui Shipbuilding Yard at Kobe and Nagasaki for the construction of one cruiser, each of 5,000 tons. The Osaka Iron Works are said to have also received orders from China for three or four vessels of smaller size. The contracts are reported to have already been signed.

## COST OF LIVING IN BANGKOK.

THE MOST EXPENSIVE PLACE IN THE EAST.

A remark frequently passed by visitors to Bangkok who have been visiting in various places of the Far East, is that living here is more expensive than anywhere else at this side of Suez. No one realizes this fact better than old residents who have experienced how times have changed during the last couple of decades. The fact that living has become so expensive in Bangkok may be attributed to the rapidly increasing foreign community more than to anything else.

The number of foreigners resident in this capital has increased and multiplied to a remarkable extent during the last dozen years. The trade of the port has also grown enormously and the expense of living has considerably increased. Prices of foodstuffs have gone up by leaps and bounds. For example a fowl which could be purchased formerly in the local food bazaars for 1 shilling would cost to-day 1 tical. Eggs, meat, fruits and vegetables have also reached four times the price paid some years ago. Fish, especially sea-fish, is sold at an exorbitantly high price. With such conditions prevailing and having to pay high wages to cooks who will also secure a percentage out of their employers' money at whatever cost, the expenses of living in Bangkok for the foreigners, are by no means trifling. House rent is also high and will be likely to continue so for some years until such time as the urban and suburban districts are well laid out and supplied with the class of cottages and other dwelling houses that would meet the public demand. In Saigon, Singapore and other places, neat cottages with beautifully laid out gardens add to the charming appearance and attractiveness of those towns, and the rent paid for such is very moderate in comparison to what is paid here for even comparatively small houses, with no garden at all but a small compound. Still, we have much land around the city and suburbs where such cottages could be erected with much profit to the owner, and benefit to the public.

The fact that prices of native products rule high, and that labour is dear, is altogether to the benefit of the farming classes. A poultry farmer, gardener or fisherman can make more money by his produce in the market in one day according to present rates, than he could formerly realize in a whole week.

The wages of domestic servants are much higher than ruling in the Straits, Indo-China or Hongkong. An excellent boy or cook can be employed at either of the above places for a salary of about from 15 to 20 ticals and here in Bangkok one cannot get even a third rate cook for ticals 30 a month. Coolie labour is equally dear, notwithstanding the constant influx of Chinese coolies into the country. This shows that there is room and to spare for all, and that such immigration should be encouraged rather than otherwise. Chinese are hard industrious workers; they readily adopt themselves to the manners and customs of the inhabitants and soon become useful factors in developing the agricultural resources of the land both to their own welfare and prosperity as well as to that of the country.

It is an excellent thing for Siam to encourage immigration of this kind, and with plenty hands to labour all round the cost of living would soon decrease here as elsewhere. —*Siam Free Press.*

## PREMIER AND PRESS.

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE AT THE GALLERY DINNER.

The Prime Minister, speaking as the chief guest of the Parliamentary Press Gallery at the annual dinner held at the Criterion Restaurant, said every day of every week of almost every month the Press Gallery told the world what they thought and what the world ought to think of the House of Commons. But rare indeed were the occasions when they could tell the same world what the House of Commons thought and what the world ought to think of the Press Gallery.

He had travelled the whole distance between the opposite extremes of pitiless condemnation and literal transcription. He was not sure that if he were in the Palace of Truth he should not say the last stage was worse than the first. (Laughter.)

He believed that the verdict of most Parliamentary speakers would be that the kindly sponge of sympathetic oblivion was often to be preferred to the cruel fidelity of a verbatim report. But to a member of the House of Commons the shorthand writer, recording and accusing angel though he were, was in these days a less formidable figure than the picturesque author of the descriptive summary. (Laughter.) For one person who read the ordinary report a thousand read the summary and the sketch, and it was the hand that penned that sketch that not only made havoc of their reputations with their constituents but slowly undermined such precarious and dwindling remains of authority as they possessed in the domestic circle. (Laughter.)

What would the Press do without the House of Commons? (Laughter.) The infinite variety of personality, which members of the House supplied to the Parliamentary scene constituted the raw material he hoped the untalented raw material of their admirable and much appreciated art.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their weekly share report of to-day's date, Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write:— Shares continued in fair demand during the week under review, but the volume of business has been only small. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 18. 9/8, while rates on Shanghai are the same as reported last. Barilver in London is quoted 23 3/4, and Consols 84 7/16. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains 2 1/2 per cent, while the private market rate of discount is 1 1/2 per cent.

Bank Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai sold at rates ranging between \$1,000 and \$1,010, and there are further buyers at \$1,025; the London rate has advanced to £97. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurance Shares.—Unions sold at \$840 and \$877, closing with sellers at \$837 1/2. North China are in request at Tls. 108. In other stocks under this heading no change has taken place.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Hongkong are wanted at \$345, but are held for \$350. Chinese changed hands at \$111, and shares are wanted now at \$112.

Shipping Shares.—Several hundreds of shares of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company fetched \$33, at which figure the market closes quiet with sellers. Indo-China closed buyers at \$66; the Shanghai rate is Tls. 50, while the London rate is £3. 15s. 0d. for preference and £2 for deferred shares. China and Manilla have sellers at \$10, while Douglases are quiet at \$36. Star Ferries have been done at \$16 for old shares and \$15 for the new issue. Shell Transports have inquiries at 61s. ex the dividend of 3s. per share (coupon No. 12), paid in London on 1st instant; Reuters' Office wires a London quotation of 61s. 3d. for Name shares. Union Waterboats sold at \$11. Refractories.—China Sugars sold at \$135 to \$140 cash, closing with further sellers at the higher rate; for end of October \$140 has been done. Luxons have sellers at \$15, but at \$13 buyers might be found.

Mining Shares.—Charbonnages, as well as Raubs are unchanged. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares are quoted Tls. 81; the total output of the Company's three mines, for the week ended 12th ultimo, amounted to 34,188 tons of coal, and the sales during the same period to 24,434 tons.

Docks, Wharves, Docks, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks changed hands at \$64 and \$65 in the early part of the week; the rate jumping on Thursday to sales at \$70; yesterday \$68 has been accepted again, but there are more shares wanted. Gen. Fenwick, as well as New Amoy Docks, are unchanged. Shanghai Docks have advanced to Tls. 82 in the north. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have changed owners at \$55 and \$57, and have further inquiries at the latter figure. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have improved to buyers at Tls. 164 in the North.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands sold at \$107 to \$108; at latter rate shares are obtainable. Kowloon Lands sold at \$30 and West Points at \$45 (in Shanghai shares sold at \$47). Hongkong Hotels, old, sold and have buyers at \$68; the new issue is wanted at \$38. Humphreys' Estates have sales and buyers at \$24 and Shanghai Lands buyers at Tls. 120.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai quotes: Ewas Tls. 133, International Tls. 85, Laon Kuog Mows Tls. 110 and Soeychees Tls. 370. Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$4.

Sundry Manufacturing Companies.—China Light and Powers changed hands at \$4 and \$4 1/2 closing with sellers at \$7. Hongkong electric are wanted at \$20. Dairy Farms sold and continue in demand at \$164. Green Island Cements have sellers at \$3 and 10s at \$155. Ropes have been done at \$25. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without transactions.

Miscellaneous.—China-Borneos sold at \$148, and more shares can be placed. China Providents have been fixed at \$9.60. Old Peak Tram shares have buyers at \$14. Langkats are quoted Tls. 1,085 in the North. Watkins have been done at \$4 and \$3 1/2, closing with sellers at the higher rate. In other stocks under this heading no sales have been reported, and rates are the same as those given in our last circular.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	119 1/16
Do. demand	119 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	119 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	22 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	42 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	79 1/2
India T.T.	132 1/2
Do. demand	132 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	75 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	85 1/2
Yan—Bank T.T.	105 1/2

Buying.

1 months' sight L/O.	119 1/16
6 months' sight L/O.	119 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	43 1/2
4 months' sight do.	41 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne.	45 1/2
4 months' sight France.	22 1/2
6 months' sight do.	22 1/2
4 months' sight Germany.	79 1/2
Bar Silver.	235 1/2
Bank of England rate.	24 1/2
Sovereign.	11 1/2

His Honour Sir F. T. Pigott, Knight, Chief Justice, has by Commissions signed by him, and dated the 30th June, 1909, appointed Mr. J. H. Kemp, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and take declarations, affirmations, and attestations of honour in the Court, and a Commissioner for taking acknowledgments by married women of deeds to be executed by them, so long as he shall hold the said office of Registrar of the Court.

## To-day's Advertisements.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

No. 401. HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories) Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, &c., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer.

A. M. THOMSON,

Colonial Secretary.

2nd July, 1909.

## CONDITIONS OF TENDERING.

1. No tender will be received unless the tenderer produces a receipt from the Treasurer for—

- (i) A deposit of \$5,000 or of Title Deeds, or other approved securities to a like amount; and
- (ii) An agreement, to be executed by him on a form provided by the Treasurer, to the effect that, if he should decline to accept a grant of the Farm on the terms of the tender sent in by him or fail to give the prescribed security for such grant, such deposit or securities shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Such deposit must be completed not later than Noon on the 30th day of August, 1909. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

2. The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.

3. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

4. The successful tenderer shall before the 1st day of January, 1910, deposit with the Treasurer approved security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreement in respect thereof and the security previously deposited with the Treasurer on the tender being received, will be retained until such successful tenderer shall have deposited such security. Particulars of the Security offered must be submitted to the Treasurer before the 1st day of November, 1909, for the approval of the Government, and the security shall be in such form as the Treasurer may require. Title deeds of land in any British Territory may be submitted for approval.

5. The Governor-in-Council will execute to the accepted tenderer a Grant in the form, or as near thereto as may be, hereinafter set out, as soon as the security has been completed to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council; and the Grantee shall sign a counterpart of such Grant.

6. During the continuance of the privileges the successful tenderer shall be entitled to the use of a trade mark to be approved by the Governor-in-Council on all Opium prepared by him.

Conditions to be fulfilled by the Grantee of the Opium Farm, and the breach of which will involve liability to the forfeiture of the Grant and of the Security deposited with the Treasurer.

(1) To pay the monthly fee regularly in advance from the 1st day of March, 1909, on the first day of each month.

(2) To have no Raw Opium in possession except what is reported through the Imports and Exports Office; and, under the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, to draw not more than 920 chests of Raw Opium in each completed year of the Farm; if any Prepared Opium is imported into the Colony by the Farmer, an equivalent deduction must be made in the number of chests of Raw Opium drawn by him.

(3) Not to part with any Opium in the raw state either by sale or otherwise, but only Prepared Opium, fit for smoking.

(4) Not to grant to any person any licence to boil or prepare Opium.

(5) To have one establishment only for boiling; such establishment to be approved by the Governor.

(6) Not to have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1891, elsewhere than in his boiling establishment or any Raw Opium other than that covered by removal permit.

(7) To observe, perform and keep the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1891, and of the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909.

## FORM OF GRANT.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME I, the Governor of Hongkong, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, in Executive Council, send Greeting.

WHEREAS, by the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909, it is enacted amongst other things, that the Governor-in-Council may grant, in the manner provided by the said Ordinances, to any person, for such considerations and for such periods and in such form as, from time to time, may be determined by the Governor-in-Council, the sole privilege of preparing Opium, and of selling, within the Colony, Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium; AND that the said Ordinances, before the grant of such privileges, before he shall become entitled to the benefit thereof, shall give such security as the Governor-in-Council may require for the due performance of the conditions of such privileges and of his stipulations or agreement in respect thereof; AND WHEREAS the Governor-in-Council has accordingly agreed to grant to (hereinafter referred to as the Grantee) the privileges hereinafter mentioned, and known as the Opium Farm, established under the said Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1901-1909, for the term of three years from the 1st day of March, 1910, inclusive, for the monthly sum of \$5,000, on the conditions hereinafter contained; AND WHEREAS the Grantee has given the prescribed security for such grant to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council.

KNOW YE, therefore, that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the premises and of the payment by the Grantee of the monthly sum of \$5,000, in advance, during the term hereby granted, and in pursuance of the said Ordinances, I, THE SAID GOVERNOR, by and with the advice of the said Executive Council, has given and granted, and by these presents (in form hereunto annexed and determined by me in Council) under the

## To-day's Advertisements.

seal of the said Colony for myself and my successors in the Government of the same, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto the Grantee, his executors and administrators, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of selling within the said Colony (including the New Territories) Opium so prepared inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross, and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for and during the term hereinafter expressed, in conformity with, and subject to the Ordinances in that behalf provided, and to the following conditions and stipulations:—

1. That the said monthly sum of \$5,000, shall, during the said term, be paid regularly in advance to the Colonial Treasurer and without demand on the first day of each calendar month; the first of such payments being made on the 1st day of March, 1910.

2. That the Grantee shall have no Raw Opium in possession except what is reported through the Imports and Exports Office; and unless the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, shall not draw more than nine hundred chests of Raw Opium in each completed year of the Farm; and that if any prepared opium is imported into the Colony by the Grantee, an equivalent deduction shall be made in the number of chests of Raw Opium drawn by the Grantee.

3. That the Grantee shall not part with any Opium in the raw state either by sale or otherwise, but only prepared Opium fit for smoking.

4. That the Grantee shall not grant to any person any licence to boil or prepare Opium.

5. That the Grantee shall have only one establishment for boiling and preparing Opium; such establishment to be approved by the Governor.

6. That the Grantee shall be at liberty at any time to depute such person or persons as he may think fit to supervise the boiling and preparation of Opium in the boiling establishment.

7. That the Grantee shall not have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1891), elsewhere than in his boiling establishment, and shall not have in his possession or under his control any Raw Opium other than that covered by a removal permit authorizing the conveyance of such Raw Opium to such establishment.

8. That the breach of any of the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1891, or of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891-1909, or of any rules or regulations made thereunder or of any of the above conditions or stipulations shall involve the liability to a forfeiture of the grant and of the security deposited with the Colonial Treasurer.

AND so as that the Grantee, his executors, and administrators, subject to such conditions and stipulations, shall and lawfully may have and enjoy the whole profit, benefit, commodity, and advantage, from time to time, during the said term, coming, growing, accruing and arising by reason of the said privileges, TO HAVE, HOLD, USE, EXERCISE, AND ENJOY the premises hereby granted, subject as aforesaid, together with the power to grant licences as in the said Ordinances provided subject to such conditions as shall from time to time be approved by the Governor-in-Council, and all other powers incident to the said privileges, and all benefit and advantage of the said Ordinances and conditions or any of them, unto the Grantee, his executors, and administrators, for and during and unto the full end and term of three whole years commencing with the First day of March, 1910: PROVIDED always and these presents are upon this express condition, that if, at any time during the said term hereby granted, the Grantee, his executors, or administrators, shall not, upon his or their part or behalf, pay the said monthly rent at the time appointed or shall fail to observe, perform, and keep any of the said conditions and stipulations, or any of the provisions of these presents, or of the said Ordinances or any of them, then and in any or either of the said cases it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to cancel these presents, and in such case the same shall forthwith cease, determine and be utterly void, save as hereinafter provided: PROVIDED always, and that it is hereby expressly declared, that the said executors, or administrators, shall not, upon his or their part or behalf, pay the said monthly rent at the time appointed or shall fail to observe, perform, and keep any of the said conditions and stipulations, or any of the provisions of these presents, or of the said Ordinances or any of them, then and in any or either of the said cases it shall be lawful for the 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## Shipping—Steamers.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,

From Quebec.

"MONTEAGLE"

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.

"EMPRESS OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.

ALLAN LINE

FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH.

"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.

"ALLAN LINE"

FRIDAY, OCT. 1ST.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 23 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line). Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

J. W. HADLOCK, General Traffic Agent.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(Proposed Sailings from HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship

On

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, KATSURAGI, TUESDAY, 6th July, Noon.

TIENSIN, WEIHAWEI & CHOW, CHIPSHING, TUESDAY, 6th July, Noon.

SGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA, FOOKSANG, TUESDAY, 6th July, 3 P.M.

KOBE & YOKO IAMA, HINBAO, WEDNESDAY, 7th July, 3 P.M.

MANILA, LUONGSANG, FRIDAY, 9th July, 4 P.M.

MOJI, CHUNSAO, SUNDAY, 11th July, Daylight.

MANILA, YUENSANG, FRIDAY, 16th July, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, KATSURAGI, FRIDAY, 30th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Katsuragi," "Nagasaki" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantai, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

BATAVIA, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA, "SHANTUNG" 4th July, Daylight.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, "SINGAN" 4th July, " "

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, WEIHAWEI, "LINAN" 4th July, " "

CHEFOO & TIEN SIN, "YUENHONG" 4th July, Noon.

AMOY & SHANGHAI, "YUENHONG" 4th July, Noon.

MANILA, "YUENHONG" 4th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI, "YUENHONG" 4th July, Noon.

AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO, "YUENHONG" 4th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI, "YUENHONG" 4th July, Noon.

MANILA, "YUENHONG" 4th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI, "YUENHONG" 4th July, Noon.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL, "YUENHONG" 4th July, Noon.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS, "YUENHONG" 4th July, Noon.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

With excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon. Leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 25, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamer.

between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards on board.

—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates.

RUBI, 2540, J. W. Almond, MANILA, SATURDAY, 10th July, 4 Noon.

SAIKO, 2540, R. Bodger, MANILA, SATURDAY, 17th July, 4 Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE,

YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and

SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU ..... 5,000 tons gross ..... Sail 30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ..... 5,000 " ..... " 26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.

S.S. MANSHU MARU ..... 5,000 " ..... " 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1909.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For Steamers Tons Leaves

TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, "FITZPATRICK" 4,416 SATURDAY, 31st July.

SHIMIDZU AND YOKO, "SEATTLE MARU" 6,178 " 28th Aug.

HAMA, "SEATTLE MARU" 6,178 " 28th Aug.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates.

Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

For Steamers Tons Leaves

SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI, "DAIGI MARU" 4,178 SUNDAY, 4th July, at 10 A.M.

SWATOW, AMOY & ANPING, "SOSHI MARU" 4,178 WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at 10 A.M.

SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI, "DAIGI MARU" 4,178 SUNDAY, 11th July, at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers "CHO HU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES. 1909

MARSEILLES, LONDON, BINGO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Daylight.

AND ANTWERP, CAPT. A. Christensen, Tons 6500

SINGAPORE, PENANG, KAWACHI MARU, WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at Daylight.

COLOMBO AND PORT SAID, CAPT. H. Petersen, Tons 6100

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, TANGO MARU, TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 p.m.

VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKA MARU, TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, KUMANO MARU, FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon.

VIA MANILA, THURSDAY, YAWATA MARU, FRIDAY, 6th July, at Noon.

ISLAND, TOWNVILLE, CAPT. T. Boken, Tons 3000

AND BRISBANE, CAPT. T. Boken, Tons 3000

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND BOMBAY MARU, THURSDAY, 15th July, at Noon.

KOBE, CAPT. W. A. Evans, Tons 5000

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, TAMBA MARU, FRIDAY, 9th July, at 5 p.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YAWATA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Noon.

YOKOHAMA, CAPT. T. Boken, Tons 3000

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and ATSUTA MARU, FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA, CAPT. Wm. Thompson, Tons 9000

BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, YETOROFU MARU, TUESDAY, 13th July, at Noon.

AND COLOMBO, CAPT. K. Soyeda, Tons 4500

† Cargo only.

† Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Kamo Maru ..... (Capt. F. L. Sommer) ..... About Wednesday, 28th July.

Mishima Maru ..... (Capt. A. E. Moses) ..... About Wednesday, 25th August.

Atsuta Maru ..... (Capt. W. Thompson) ..... About Wednesday, 22nd September.

Miyasaki Maru ..... (Capt. W. Bainbridge) ..... About Wednesday, 30th October.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS BETWEEN HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1909.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN, KOBE RETURN, MOJI RETURN, NAGASAKI RETURN,

1st Class ..... \$100 ..... \$110 ..... \$120 ..... \$130

2nd " ..... \$50 ..... \$60 ..... \$70 ..... \$80

Option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

For further particulars, apply to T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager. (418-419)

## Shipping—Steamer.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALEDONNIEN."

aptain Bruno, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 9th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. DE CHAMPORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE."

Captain W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above on or about 11th July.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "ST. PATRICK" ... On 13th July, 1909.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"SEGURA."

Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above on or about 20th July.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. She is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and electric fans in staterooms. Doctor and Stewards are carried. Fare to London £35.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL FOURCROY."

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 20th July, 1909.

For further particulars apply to

MESSEGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ... Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG BAI" ... Capt. E. S. CHOW.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Sundays excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 1.30 every evening (Sundays excepted).

These two Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers.







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,006,234	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$16.024	5 1/2 %	\$1.025 buyers London £96.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,915	£7	£6	£4,000 \$150,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	---	\$51
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$225,757 \$215,990 \$135,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 302,747 Tls. 118,777	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 208 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$191,448 \$105,149 \$681,609	\$2,464,911	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$837 1/2 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	22,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$294,415 \$292,464	\$7,717	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$230
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$238,863 \$11,803	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$111 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$850	\$50	\$1,415,173	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,500	\$1,015	\$1 for 1906	---	\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	Nil	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000 \$607,700 \$70,423 \$15,344	\$20,279	Final of 1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$33
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £240,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9.11/16 = \$3.154	4 %	\$66
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 730,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 52 sellers Tls. 53 1/2 buyers 60/- ex div.
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £16,000	£68,817	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	7 %	---
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$48,488	\$3,121	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 1/2 %	\$26
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 95,000 Tls. 484,479 Tls. 44,102 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$500,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$140 sellers
Luton Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	---	Dr. \$115,893	\$3 for 1897	---	\$15 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	---	Tls. 260 sales
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinghai Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £11,556	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 18 1/2 sellers
Ruby Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £4,878	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 3 cents	---	\$9 sellers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$45,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	---	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,000,000 \$20,806 \$20,000	\$10,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	---	\$57 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000 \$97,193	\$187,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$68 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 697,557 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 115,000	Tls. 13,742	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 82
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 115,000	Tls. 12,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 163
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000 \$1,000	Dr. \$4,232	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	---	\$20
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$750,000 \$1,000	\$24,611	\$1.30 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	---	\$68 ex n.f. ss.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	19,000	\$25	\$25	\$475,000 \$13,019	\$895	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	---	\$38 b. new
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$800,000 \$231,172	\$16,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$91 sa. and b.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$48,461	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$30
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$92
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 1,123,045	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	---	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$46 1/2 sales
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 133
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 6,250,000 \$20,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$81 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8 1/2 %)	---	Tls. 88 sellers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	---	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	---	Tls. 109 sellers
Key Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 31,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1908	---	Tls. 375
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$40,000	£648	1/10th per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 %	\$102
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000	Nil	\$1.20 or 1908	8 %	\$141
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	---	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	7 %	\$7 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$100,000	\$51,138	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9.60 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$2,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$16 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$3,756	\$3,756	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 %	\$9 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$5,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000 \$186,000	\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$15,000	\$5,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$7,616	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$9 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$20,000	\$8,790	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$15
Maatschappij tot Mijl-, Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gd. 100	Gd. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 63,514	Tls. 116,682	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,085
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$20,000	\$2,304	50 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$13 1/2 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$10,000	\$16,640	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 113 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 24,820	Tls. 6,603	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 166 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000 Tls. 220,000	Tls. 23,038	Final of 3/- making 45/- for 1908	---	Tls. 415 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,110	£20	£20	£322,200 \$1,000	Dr. \$56,502	None	8 %	\$24
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$1,000	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	---	\$5 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	\$150,000 \$1,000	---	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 %	\$11 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$1,000	\$172	80 cents on 9,000-ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	---	\$13 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$1,000	\$1,360	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$8.70
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$1,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	---	\$4 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	---	\$3.95	---	---	---

\*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

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## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. ORAUN, THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 16th April, 1909.

TAI TING, LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY, STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILLAN STREET, REASONABLE FEES, Consultation Free. Hongkong, 16th April, 1909.



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### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

### DOCKING COMPETITION.

(26th June.)

The recent communication from our Manila correspondent regarding the tenders for the construction of steel lighters and a river steamer for the Philippine Government, will have convinced the most sceptical of the keen competition now existing between the numerous shipbuilding and repairing yards in the leading ports in the Far East. Hongkong alone was represented by no less than four bidders for the Manila contracts, viz., three British firms and a Chinese. While Shanghai, Singapore and Manila were represented by two each, respectively. For some time past docking accommodation in China waters was vied in what amounted to monopolistic corporations, and while it cannot be said that these companies employed their advantageous positions to enforce a tariff of exorbitant charges, their half-yearly balance sheets, showing as they did remunerative profits to the shareholders, tempted firms with illimitable resources at their command to make a bold bid in order to capture a share of the trade once exclusively enjoyed by the pioneer companies who, in the earlier days of their existence, had to struggle against difficulties from which they ultimately emerged with success. So great, however, has been the rush to employ capital in extensive repairing and building yards with their up-to-date plant and machinery that it may fairly be considered that the number of such establishments now existing in the principal ports of China is far in excess of actual and prospective requirements of the shipping which is passing through a period of such severe depression. We have left out of consideration such establishments as the Admiralty Dock in Victoria, the American drydock *Lenny* at Cavite, and the German floating dock at Tientsin, all of which are maintained for work required by vessels of the respective Governments concerned. As if far Eastern competition is not in itself sufficiently serious factor, to engage the earnest attention of the management of the important industrial institutions we now learn that there is every probability that Vancouver in the near future will be provided with an up-to-date drydock, with accompanying machine shops, etc. The proposal has been in the air for some time past, and is now understood to be taking definite form, as it is stated that negotiations are in progress in Ottawa. The sum which will be expended on the undertaking is \$1,250,000 (Gold). The syndicate which is to undertake work is headed by Mr. Nicol P. Thomson, of Vancouver, and the site which has been selected is the Ross and Howard Ironworks, on Burrard Inlet. Some time ago an option was taken on this land, and the deal will be put through within a short time, as it is proposed to start work on the undertaking this summer. The dimensions of the proposed drydock are not yet known, but it is believed that it will be of a capacity to take in all the merchant vessels which go to British Columbia waters. It is believed that the new dock will be large enough to accommodate the *Empress* liners and if any mishap overtakes them in local waters they will be able to effect repairs at Vancouver. At present, whenever the docking of these vessels becomes necessary, they have to wait until they reach Hongkong. The establishment of this dock at Vancouver will mean a great impetus to the shipping business of that port. It was arranged for over two years ago, when the Dominion Government made an appropriation. The fact that the scheme is now on the eve of consummation is due in large measure to the representations made by a Vancouver delegation which recently visited Ottawa and laid the matter before the Government. Hitherto the C. P. R. Co. has been one of the best constituents of the Hongkong shipyards; their periodical docking for the Board of Trade survey and annual overhaul has been the means of keeping a large number of hands profitably employed over at Kowloon. What the loss of the three liners may mean to the interests affected, it is, of course, impossible to say; but it is sincerely to be trusted that a Company which is capable of serving the C. P. R. so efficiently and economically in the past will have a moral claim upon the directors of the steamship concern for consideration in the future. Apart from the purely moral aspect of the question, viewed from the commercial standpoint it is very doubtful if Vancouver can offer inducements over Hongkong in point of economy in drydocking or repairing the world-renowned boats of the Pacific when occasion arises.

### HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

In our issue of the 16th inst. we made reference to the fact that Mr. H. N. Mody had thought fit to extend the period for the collection of subscriptions for an Endowment Fund for the proposed University from the 30th June to the end of the year. At the time we reproduced some interesting comment from the *Birmingham Post* of the 16th May, the gist of which was to the effect that the China Association in London was endeavouring to secure subscriptions for the Hongkong fund. We took the opportunity to remark that it seemed rather strange that the information that Mr. Mody had generously extended the time limit, which

that gentleman's conditional offer was to hold good should have been withheld from the Hongkong public, who have a right to know the progress of the scheme, when the same information was sent to and published in England. We now learn that this step was taken in deference to Mr. Mody's express wish to temporarily withhold the eminently satisfactory news with a view to hurrying the rate at which subscriptions were coming in. It was thought, and rightly so, that in this manner, the ardour which more or less fills those who are desirous of seeing the University established would not be abated, a contingency which would doubtless have arisen had it been an open secret that there were fully six months longer in which to send in subscriptions. This is a point which should be kept in mind by the promoters of the scheme. When the idea of a University for Hongkong, as a central point where students from various parts of the Middle Kingdom could congregate in the general desire for knowledge, was first mooted, the consensus of opinion pointed to the conclusion that the majority of those qualified to speak on the subject with authority were inclined to belittle the feasibility of the project from the difficulty of ensuring the £110,000 within the limited period. The tremendous possibilities for an increased importance which would unquestionably accrue to the advantage of Hongkong were recognised on all sides, but the necessary wherewithal with which to realise this highly desirable scheme was the only and the main difficulty to be encountered. Thanks to whole-hearted co-operation met with on every hand the minimum amount required for a start is now practically assured and it remains to be seen to what further extent assistance will be forthcoming in order to enable more than the originally contemplated two chairs for medicine and applied science to be created. We have good reason to believe that the General Committee have not remained inactive during the interval of silence for the general community is concerned and that before long information may be available for publication which should be of interest to those who are looking forward to the successful accomplishment of the project.

### JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

(28th June.)

Last year we reviewed at some length the general fiscal and economic condition of Japan as evidenced from the annual report issued by the Department of Finance. That report showed that commercial activity had been retarded by the element of speculation which was entered into by many reputable companies, with the result that there followed a season of depression. From the report on the conditions prevailing during the financial year 1908-9 it is evident that the bubble era has passed and given way to a more stable and satisfactory method of business. The report is quite candid and states that the year started amid general depression due to a variety of circumstances, which are set forth with much perspicacity. Trade with China was at a standstill owing to the depreciation in the price of silver and copper, while the American and European markets were just recovering from the panic which originated in the United States. It is stated that there was a reduction in the sale of goods owing to the dullness in trade, resulting in a gradual accumulation of the stock of raw silk, cotton yarn, textile fabrics and most other goods intended for home consumption or for exportation abroad. We learn from this official publication that cotton mills contracted their operations, textile manufacturers also reduced their output, and there was no trade in which the difficulty of carrying on its work was not felt; and, especially, those enterprises which had been expanded after the war were mostly fallen into a pitiable condition. About March or April, the exports of Japan to South China suffered generally from dullness of trade; and as to home markets, towards the end of the financial year when, from considerations of the national receipts and expenditures, capital is absorbed by the National Treasury, the banks, observing the economic conditions since the beginning of the year, became very cautious and did their utmost to recall their loans. From these circumstances the money market grew very tight and not a few banks were embarrassed by lack of funds. About May and June, although the general situation showed as yet no sign of return to its normal condition, the rate of interest on deposits had previously been raised and, moreover, the money for the redemption of the first series of Exchange Bonds and the interest on the estimated purchase-price of railways were paid out, so that the banks had now some surplus funds in hand; and this fact, together with the trade depression, kept the money market very quiet during the first half of the year. In the second half-year the Government planned and published a scheme for financial readjustment and redemption of the national debt, which produced a good impression both at home and abroad and not only raised the market prices of national loan bonds and all other negotiable papers in Japan, but also brought about a brisk sale of Japanese bonds abroad, and gave an upward tendency to their prices. Matters improved as the year progressed but not sufficiently so to lead to any great advance in commercial dealings. We read that "in the foreign trade market, the depreciation of silver still went on and the trade with China remained inactive; and though our export trade with the United States looked promising from May, this country had not completely recovered from the effects of its trade depression and un-

derwent the excitement of a presidential election," so that the trade remained on the whole inactive to the end of the year. As, thus, our home and foreign trade was depressed throughout the year, the prices which had since the beginning of the year shown a general downward tendency fell suddenly again at the end of the year. And so, while commercial transactions were far from brisk, the banks kept their funds in hand, and, moreover, the National Treasury threw a considerable sum of money upon the market by the redemption of the first series of Exchange Bonds, etc., and as no new ventures were made in the productive industries, generally, the demand for capital was very small and bank deposits increased so that the money market became more inactive than ever. What will strike the observer of affairs Japanese is the acquiescence of the people in the raising of taxes to meet current liabilities. In Britain, because it is proposed to increase the duties on spirits and beer, to raise the income tax, and to make the wealthy bear the burden of the poor, there has been an outcry against the Government, but although placed in somewhat similar circumstances the Japanese have made no murmur, but paid the taxes like the good patriots they are known to be. As the report states, with the object of maintaining for the future the balance between the annual revenue and expenditure and strengthening the financial basis, when the Budget for that financial year was made up, plans were on the one hand made, for increasing the revenue and on the other all expenditure other than the most urgent were reduced, the already-fixed continuing expenditures were, by altering the annual sums to be disbursed for the purpose, spread over as many years as possible, the issue of public loans was avoided, and the deficit which was unavoidable was met by means of increased taxation, for which purpose the tax on "shūmū" (different kinds of "saké"), was raised by three to ten yen, the sugar excise was also raised by one yen to two yen and a half per hundred kin, a consumption tax of one yen per koku was imposed upon kerosene, and the sale price of the monopoly tobacco raised by thirty per cent; and further, plans were made for the redemption of the first series of Exchange Bonds which amounted to yen 97,000,000 (£9,935,471). Both the revenue and expenditure of the Budget for the financial year 1908-9, including those of the supplementary Budget, which had been made up on the above-mentioned lines came to yen 619,797,674 (£63,484,346); and if to this be added yen 6,999,748 (£761,045), the amount of the supplementary Budget passed at the twenty-fifth session of the Diet, the total for both the revenue and expenditure comes to yen 626,797,422 (£64,245,391). The returns show that there was an excess in revenue receipts over estimates of some \$45,000,000. With regard to trade generally it is stated that there was a slackening in exports to foreign countries but it is satisfactory to note that the export trade to Great Britain rose to yen 45,521,000 (£4,614,053), an increase of yen 3,078,000 (£315,272) on the preceding year, while the import trade with that country stood at yen 107,795,000 (£11,021,176), which, though it was a decrease of yen 8,451,000 (£865,615) on the preceding year, was the largest volume of import trade with any single country for the year; and the total amount of Japan's export and import trade with Great Britain was equivalent to 16 per cent of the total foreign trade. The sum of her export trade with Great Britain and that with its colonies and dependencies came up to yen 71,452,000 (£7,318,652), and the sum of Japan's import trade with Great Britain and its colonies and dependencies amounted to yen 236,506,000 (£24,224,726), or 29 per cent of the total foreign trade; from which fact it may be inferred how intimate are the commercial relations between the two countries. The export trade with the United States amounted to yen 121,997,000 (£12,495,850), which though it shows a decrease of yen 100,000 (£92,091) on the preceding year, was the largest volume of export trade with any single country, and if we add to it the export trade with the Philippines and Hawaii, the total comes up to yen 127,535,000 (£13,063,095); and the imports from the United States amounted to yen 77,637,000 (£7,952,166), which, if the imports from the Philippines and Hawaii are added to them, comes up to yen 79,273,000 (£8,119,738), so that Japan's total trade with these three countries reached in 1908 yen 205,808,000 (£21,182,833), or nearly one-fourth of her total foreign trade. Japan's trade with China showed a considerable decrease on that of the preceding year, but in the circumstances that was to be expected. On the whole, the report indicates that Japan is making strenuous efforts to reach that commercial success which she deserves, and everything points to increasing prosperity for the island Kingdom of the Orient.

### VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN.

(30th June.)

The promotion of His Excellency Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy at Canton, to the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kiang in succession to H.E. Tuan Fang, at the present juncture is a circumstance which will be regretted by those who have followed with intelligent interest His Excellency's short course of administration in the neighbouring province. Following the government of the veteran Chow Fu, who succeeded the energetic and reputable Shum in the Viceroyalty of Canton, Chang Jen-chun within the first weeks of his administration was brought face to face with an international problem which

at one time threatened to be so acute as to very nearly strain the good relations between the two neighbouring friendly Powers of China and Japan. We allude to the *Tatsu Maru* affair, which might well be now relegated to the limbo of the forgotten past but for its connection with the initiation of the "administration" of the subject of our notice. More closely connected with Hongkong, however, His Excellency Chang was brought into prominence soon after his arrival at the Southern Capital by reason of his negotiations with Admiral Sir Arthur Moore for the suppression of piracy in the Canton Delta. How successful those negotiations had been was seen in the arrangement concluded with the then Commander-in-Chief of the British South China Squadron, which provided for a fleet of patrol launches and guard-boats, besides large fast-steaming cruisers for the efficient policing of the waters of the West and Pearl Rivers. Though the exchange of communications between the Government of Hongkong and Canton in the matter of subsidiary coinage has not resulted to the entire satisfaction of British merchants and traders in this Colony, it must be conceded that, yielding to the representations in the interest of the Colonial Government, Viceroy Chang ordered the temporary stoppage in the minting of small coins in conformity with the undertaking made to Sir John Jordan by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking. It was not until the mercantile class in Canton urged for a greater output of the silver tokens within the province that the provincial mint renewed the normal output of the subsidiary currency, which, unfortunately, continued to find their way in large quantities into this Colony. As manifesting the cordial relations which have subsisted between the two interdependent ports of Canton and Hongkong, the present Viceroy has done more to assist in the building of the Chinese section of the all-important Canton-Kowloon Railway than any of his predecessors. Fully alive to the necessity of rapid communication between the two neighbouring trade centres, and anxious to promote the interests of the inhabitants of the vast territory under his administration, the aged Viceroy took that lively personal interest in the commerce and building of the railroad that has gone far to the early completion of this most important undertaking. The pregnant address which he delivered on the memorable occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Canton terminal station in April last shows the true spirit which animates the Viceroy in regard to the progressive notions he holds for the material advancement of his people. Not only does he aspire to their material progress but he is ever watchful of their moral and intellectual well-being. Abundant evidence of this fact is found in the tangible proof he has just recently furnished in the matter of education. So thoroughly sympathetic has His Excellency Chang Jen-chun been towards the Hongkong University project, which is destined to be of such incalculable benefit to the Chinese people, in particular to those of South China, that he has come forward with a promised donation of \$200,000 subscribed by the provincial departments of his Government and is believed to be exerting his influence to secure another like amount from the mass of the people in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. It is to be hoped that His Excellency Chang will translate his practical sympathy towards the University scheme to the new sphere of his activities and thereby secure from the wealthy gentry and populace of the rich province of Szechuan the same measure of support that has been forthcoming from Canton. Another instance of his friendly attitude in his foreign relations may be cited in the assistance which he and his Government tendered to the Italians who suffered by the terrible calamity which reduced Messina to ruins in the earthquake at the beginning of this year. When his own provinces were visited by disaster, such as the catastrophic floods and devastating typhoons of last year, the sympathetic Viceroy showed himself most solicitous of the necessities of the Chinese who were reduced to frightful straits. He did not content himself with receiving reports from his subordinates, but Viceroy Chang made it a point of personally visiting the shocking scenes of distress and alleviating all whom it was within his power to succour. Not only have the inhabitants of Kwangtung evoked his interest and sympathy in their hour of trial and distress but in matters commercial also he has worked indefatigably in their interests. There are evidences that under the wise administration of the retiring Viceroy Canton has progressed both as a commercial and industrial centre.

### CRIME IN HONGKONG.

(1st July.)

The report which has been submitted to Government by Mr. F. J. Bodeley, the Captain Superintendent of Police, for last year shows a satisfactory diminution in the number of crimes committed in the Colony, or, more properly speaking, that have been brought to the notice of the zealous officers of his Department. The total number of all cases was 9,562, as against 11,542 in 1907, being a decrease of 1,978 or 17.14 per cent. In the division of these cases into serious and minor offences, there appears a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of 64 cases, or 1.93 per cent. In the former, and of 1,914 cases or 23.14 per cent. in the latter. The decreases were shown under the heads of unlawful possession, larcenies, felonies, not already given and burglary with 24,101, 16 and 4 cases, respectively; while under murder, robbery, larceny from dwelling and kidnapping, and protection of women and children there are

increases of 1, 19, 56 and 5 cases. Gang robberies show an enormous increase from 6 cases in 1907 to 26 last year. Gambling continues to be rife in the Colony and 132 warrants were executed and convictions obtained as against 147 in the preceding twelvemonth. The estimated value of property stolen during the year was \$199,211.10 as against \$141,353.98 in 1907. There was a susceptible diminution in the number of search warrants for prepared opium, last year's figure being 1,821 as compared with 1,057 for the year before. As showing the diverse character of police duties it may be mentioned that the department had to deal with no less than over 20,000 applications for various forms of licences, which in detail were as follows:—1,175 for Hongkong jinrickshas. (Reduced by 100 on 1st June, and 75 on 1st December, 1908). 50 Quarry Bay jinrickshas; 250 Kowloon jinrickshas; 25 private vehicles (16 carriages, 5 motor cars and 4 hearses); 1,118 truck licences; 589 Hongkong chairs; 60 Hill District chairs; 3 gharris, and 17,350 drivers and bearers; they are continually coming and going, hence the large number of the latter. In addition to the foregoing 1,760 dogs were licensed during 1908, 17 watch dogs were licensed free of charge, 114 dogs were destroyed, and 134 stray dogs were impounded and restored to owners or ransomed. The finger impressions system is still pursued by the Police, which accounts for 158 males and one female being identified as having previous convictions against them. This number is 26 less than during the year 1907. As might have been expected the conduct of the police could not fail of commendation at the hands of the head of the department as it has been the subject of favourable comment by the Governor. This is what Mr. Bodeley wrote:—"The conduct of the European contingent (average strength 126) was very good. The total number of reports against them was 37 as against 56 in 1907. There were 6 reports for being drunk or under the influence of drink as against 16 in 1907; 2 for sleeping on duty as against one, 1 for disorderly conduct and 8 for neglect of duty. The conduct of the Indian contingent (average strength 388) was on the whole good. There were 401 reports as against 465 for the preceding year. For drunkenness there were 88 as against 61, for disorderly conduct 30, as against 23, for neglect of duty 33 as against 51, for absence from duty 38 as against 51, for gossiping and idling on duty 77 as against 91, and for sleeping on duty 24 as against 40; 178 men had no report. Fourteen Indian Constables were convicted by the Police Magistrate (10 dismissed from the Force):—1 for obtaining money by false pretences, 1 for allowing a prisoner to escape, 3 for giving false testimony, 2 for disorderly conduct, 5 for assault, 1 for receiving a bribe, and 1 for larceny. The behaviour of the Chinese contingent (average strength 328) was fair. There were altogether 1,044 reports, as against 1,086 in 1907. There were two reports for drunkenness as against 5, 112 for sleeping on duty as against 104, 17 for disorderly conduct as against 21, and 374 for minor offences as against 356. One sergeant interpreter was convicted by the Police Magistrate for larceny and 11 Constables (9 dismissed) for the following offences:—1 for allowing a prisoner to escape, 3 for assault, 2 for robbery, 1 for larceny, 1 for absence from station and duty, and 2 for misconduct. 66 men of this contingent were not reported during the year. The seamen, coxswains, engineers and stokers (average strength 144) had 215 reports as compared with 228 for last year. For drunkenness there was no report (same as last year), 106 for absence from station and late for duty as against 102 in the previous year. Three seamen were convicted by the Police Magistrate, one for assault and two for larceny. 45 had no report recorded against them. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to highly commend the Police for services rendered by them during the typhoon of the 27th July, the boycott riots of the 1st and 2nd November, and on several other occasions during the year. The rewards meted out to the members of the Police do not appear to have been either indiscriminately distributed or too liberally granted, a fact which certainly tends to enhance their value. We learn that one inspector was granted a medal for long and meritorious service, one inspector and one European sergeant were commended by His Excellency the Governor and granted medals for services in the Sha Tin murder case and the robbery at Taitung Bay. One European sergeant was granted a reward for plucky arrest of an armed burglar after receiving severe injuries. One Indian sergeant was granted a reward for zeal and intelligence displayed in a case of larceny. One Chinese sergeant was granted a medal for good work done in connection with an assault case, one Chinese sergeant was granted a reward for zeal and activity shown in recovering stolen property and six Chinese constables were granted rewards for plucky conduct, zeal and activity shown in the discharge of their duties. The report concludes with a reference to the New Territories, on which the District Officer reports as follows:—"Serious crime is less than ever, and the presence of the Police is now understood and appreciated. The rumour of the removal of Au Tau Station was at once followed by a number of influential petitions for its retention, but the enforcement of Section 49 of the Local Compulsions Ordinance in the Chai Wan Island has done much towards bringing this troublesome district under order. This section of the Ordinance was also applied to Sheung Shui, but the



conditions in this case were not so much those of serious crime as of defiance of the Police. The effect of the application has I think been excellent, as showing the villagers that the Government does possess an effective weapon for dealing with conspiracy and passive resistance. The co-operation of the Chinese officials over the border has also been of the greatest value to us; and the feeling that China no longer offers an asylum to the criminal is responsible in no small degree for the orderliness of the Territory.

#### CHINA'S POSTAL SERVICE.

(2nd July.)

We have received a Yellow Book from the Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Office relating to the working of the Imperial Post Office during 1903. The report is the work of Mr. T. Pirry, Postal Secretary, who in the opening paragraph of his valuable review states that the predominant feature of the year has been a solid and substantial increase in every branch of postal work. The total number of establishments has been raised from 2,893 to 3,493; postal articles—letters, postcards, newspapers, books, and samples—amounting to 19,727,000, have reached 252 millions, a striking advance, which has been a solid and substantial increase in every branch of postal work. The total number of establishments has been raised from 2,893 to 3,493; postal articles—letters, postcards, newspapers, books, and samples—amounting to 19,727,000, have reached 252 millions, a striking advance, which has been a solid and substantial increase in every branch of postal work.

good, the copper lines reliable and appropriate, but there is a general cry for office accommodation and space. Many improvements are wanted in buildings, which should be more spacious, more advantageously located, and of better appearance. In the great cities of the interior, it is hoped that the opening year will afford the means to attain these ends. In conclusion, results for the 36th year of Kuang Hsi—1903—have more than justified the expectation held out in previous reports. The first year of the new reign of His Imperial Majesty Hsin Tung opens with bright augury to the Imperial Post Office.

#### Telegrams.

##### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

##### TUNGKUANSHAN MINES.

##### A DEADLOCK.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 25th June.

Some time ago a certain Minister [Sir John Jordan] asked that the Tungkuanshan mines should be worked jointly [by the British syndicate and Chinese]. Grand Councillor Na Tung called on the Minister and opposed the proposal. The Minister deferred discussion by stating that it would be necessary for him to consult Sir John Lister Kays before discussing the question again.

Later.

Sir John Lister Kays is prepared to surrender the Tungkuanshan concession, but he demands an enormous amount for compensation therefor. The representatives of the Anhui Province maintain as firm an attitude as ever in this matter.

##### RAILWAY MATERIALS.

##### DUTY FREE.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 25th June.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided that railway materials for all Provinces shall, for a period of three years, be admitted free of duty.

##### GERMANY IN SHANTUNG.

##### RAILWAYS AND MINES.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 25th June.

The German Minister has represented to the Waiwupu that, in building railways within the Shantung Province by China, it was expedient that all funds required should be borrowed from Germany and engineers should be engaged in Germany also, and all mines should be worked by Germans as before. No reply has been given by the Waiwupu to the Foreign Minister's communication.

##### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

##### THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 25th June.

Chang Chi-tung proposes to treat the proposal to raise loans for the Canton-Hankow Railway as cancelled in view of the fact that so many countries are desirous of participating in the loan. His idea is that the money should be raised by the people among themselves.

##### DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHURIA.

##### TLS. 10,000,000 REQUIRED.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 25th June.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Manchuria, has applied for ten million taels for the opening of a Bank and the establishment of industrial enterprises in the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Ministry of Finance has replied that as the amount asked for is a large one, the Ministry must take time to consider the application.

##### VICEROY OF CHIHLI.

##### H.E. YOUNG SLIGHTLY BETTER.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 25th June.

H.E. Young Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, is slightly better but has not yet regained his speech. The Prince Regent proposes to appoint another official to act for Viceroy Young, but has not quite made up his mind.

#### SHENSI VICEROYALTY.

##### SING YAN'S RESIGNATION.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 27th June.

Upon accepting Sing Yan's resignation as Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu, the Prince Regent offered the appointment to Li Tin-lam, who was until recently acting President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

Li declined the Viceroyalty which was then given to Cheng Kang.

##### VIOLATION OF PRESS LAWS.

##### DRASTIC PUNISHMENTS.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 27th June.

In a memorial to the Throne, the Ministry of Justice has pointed out that the editor of the offending vernacular newspaper, Tong Kai-sing, must serve ten years in prison owing to the serious nature of his offence.

##### MONEY FOR CHINA.

##### A BRITISH OFFER.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 27th June.

A representative of British financiers has arrived in China and has offered to the Chinese Government a sum of fifty million [£ dollars] without security but at a special rate of interest. Nothing definite has so far resulted from the offer.

##### SCRAMBLE FOR LOANS.

##### AMERICAN INTERESTS.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 27th June.

American representatives have repeatedly called on Chang Chi-tung urging their desire to participate in China loans.

##### CAN. N-HANKOW RAILWAY.

##### JAPANESE SUPPLIES.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 27th June.

A communication has been received by the Waiwupu from Japan to the effect that certain Japanese financiers have formed a powerful syndicate to supply the Canton-Hankow Railway with materials.

As so many representatives of various Powers have evinced a desire to participate in the loan, Chang Chi-tung is rather perplexed and is at a loss how to act.

##### THE INFANT EMPEROR.

##### STUDIES NOT TO BE INTERRUPTED.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 27th June.

The Grand Councillors have asked that, in view of the excessive heat no lessons should be set for the Infant Emperor.

The Prince Regent would not countenance the suggestion.

##### VICEROY OF CHIHLI.

##### IN EXTREMIS.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 27th June.

Viceroy Yang Shih-chang is not better and is still unable to speak. Later.

##### MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

##### PROPOSED TREATY REVISION.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 28th June.

The Grand Council has instructed the Waiwupu to revise the Treaty in respect to the preaching of Christianity in China.

The Waiwupu observing difficulties in the way has not yet made any reply.

##### CHIHLI VICEROYALTY.

##### TUAN FANG MENTIONED.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 28th June.

It is proposed by the Grand Council to appoint Viceroy Tuan Fang as Viceroy of Chihli. H.E. Tuan's place being filled by Chihli Yeh-shan, Viceroy of Fushan.

#### TEA.

##### FREE OF DUTY TO U.S.A.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 28th June.

H.E. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to Washington, has reported that the United States Government has revised the Customs regulations so that tea from China may be imported duty free into the United States of America.

##### VICEROY OF HUKWANG.

##### GOVERNMENT SOLICITOUS.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 28th June.

An Imperial decree has been issued inquiring after the state of health of H.E. Chan Kwei-lung, Viceroy of Hukwang.

##### OBITUARY.

##### GOVERNOR OF HONAN.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Kaifeng (Honan), 28th June.

H.E. Ng Chung-hi, Governor of Honan, is dead.

##### PRINCE CHEN.

##### ARRIVAL IN JAPAN.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Nagasaki, 29th June.

Prince Chen arrived at Nagasaki on the 28th inst. and was accorded a hearty reception by the Japanese.

Prince Chen left on the same day for Tokio.

##### LATE VICEROY YANG.

##### BODY ENCOFFINED.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 29th June.

The remains of Yang Shih-chang, late Viceroy of Chihli, were encoffined on the 28th inst.

Peking is quiet.

Grand Councillor Na Tung proposes to receive his instructions and proceed to Tientsin to-day to take up the appointment as acting Viceroy.

##### VICEROYALTY CHANGES.

##### CHANG JEN-CHUN'S TRANSFER.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 29th June.

The Grand Councillors at first recommended Chihli Viceroy of Nanking, but in view of the importance of the Province of Szechuan the Prince Regent assigned the appointment to H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Liang Kwang, with instructions for arrangements to be made so that the reins of administration may be taken over from Viceroy Tuan Fang as soon as possible.

Later.

An Imperial decree was issued on the 28th inst. appointing Tuan Fang Viceroy of Chihli. Na Tung to perform the duties of the acting appointment until the arrival of the Viceroy designate.

By the same decree H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, is appointed Viceroy of Nanking, and Yun Shih-fun, acting Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

Shun Po-ki receives appointment as acting Governor of Shantung.

##### ANOTHER PORT.

##### A FRENCH APPLICATION.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 29th June.

Certain French merchants have asked that Ta-chin-lo, in Szechuan province, be opened as a treaty port.

Viceroy Chihli is favourably disposed towards the application.

The Waiwupu has, however, telegraphed to Viceroy Chihli to oppose the application.

##### CANTON VICEROYALTY.

##### CHANG JEN-CHUN'S TRANSFER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 30th June.

Yuan Shu-shun has been appointed Viceroy at Canton in succession to H.E. Chang Jen-chun transferred to the Liang Kwang vic. H.E. Tuan Fang.

##### KANSU.

##### DROUGHT BROKEN.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Nanchow (Kansu), 30th June.

There was a heavy fall of rain on the 29th inst. to the great joy of officials and people.

[The prolonged drought experienced in the Province had almost reduced the people to the verge of cannibalism, according to native reports.—E.A. H.K.T.]

##### NA TUNG.

##### ARRIVAL AT TIENTSIN.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 30th June.

Na Tung arrived at Tientsin yesterday and is to assume duties as acting Viceroy to-day.

##### WEIHAIWEI.

##### RETROCESSION DESIRED.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 30th June.

Prince Shu is determined to obtain the retrocession of Weihaiwei for a naval base.

#### The majority of the Grand Councillors concur in his views.

The amount demanded [by Great Britain], however, as compensation for the territory, is so enormous that it requires time for the consideration of the matter.

#### EDUCATION IN SHANTUNG.

##### THE TSINGTAU COLLEGE.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 30th June.

The Waiwupu has notified the Board of Education that Germany has agreed to endow the Tsingtau College, and that instructions be issued to the Governor of Shantung to proceed with the establishment of colleges within his territory as soon as possible.

##### VICEROY TUAN FANG.

##### REPORTED APPOINTMENT AS GRAND COUNCILLOR.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Tientsin, 1st July.

It is reported that the Prince Regent has decided to appoint Viceroy Tuan Fang as Grand Councillor and Na Tung as Viceroy of Chihli, and that an Imperial edict will be issued to that effect as soon as Viceroy Tuan Fang arrives in Peking.

##### TIENTSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

##### MANAGEMENT UNCHANGED.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 1st July.

Shun Po-ki, who has been appointed acting Governor of Shantung, will continue to manage the Tientsin-Pukou Railway.

##### NA TUNG.

##### INDISPENSABLE AS A GRAND COUNCILLOR.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 1st July.

It is reported that Na Tung cannot be spared from the Grand Councillor.

As soon as he has taken over the seal of the Viceroyalty of Chihli, he will return to Peking and at the capital transact all business in connection with the Viceroyalty.

##### MINING CONCESSION.

##### PARTICULARS WANTED.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 1st July.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries has issued instructions to all the Provinces asking for particulars of the terms of all negotiations with foreigners in respect to mining concessions within recent years.

##### CHINA AND SWEDEN.

##### THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 1st July.

Lun Fong, Vice-president of the Waiwupu, has been given plenary powers to draw up the Commercial Treaty between China and Sweden.

##### VICEROYALTY OF CHIHLI.

##### SELECTION OF INCUMBENT.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 1st July.

It was the Prince Regent's original intention to appoint Luck Chin-lum as acting Viceroy of Chihli, but he declined on the plea of old age. Whereupon the Regent offered the acting appointment to Na Tung who made the same excuse, but His Imperial Highness succeeded in persuading him to accept the office.

##### TIENTSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

##### THE STATION QUESTION.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 1st July.

The representatives of Chihli Province are agitating for the removal of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway Station.

Both Chang Chih-lung and Luk Chin-lum support their attitude.

##### KOWLOON HOTEL.

##### INDEPENDENCE DAY.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 1st July.

As usual the Management of the above popular hotel will celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" on Sunday next in an elaborate manner. They will be "At Home" to their American and other friends from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. An Open Dinner (weather permitting) is arranged to be served on the Lawn at 8 p.m. The menu will be up-to-date and the 10th M. L. Band, specially engaged for the occasion, will discourse special selections of music during and after dinner. Special tickets will be given away to diners only. The huge crowd that assembled there last year on the 4th July a similar one should foregather this year. The grounds will be lighted with Kiteon lamps.

##### PLAQUE IN 1900.

##### OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

We have been officially supplied with the following statistics regarding plague in the Colony for 1903:

Kowloon City	31
Yau Tei	11
Tai Koo	11
Yau Tei	11
Yau Tei	11
Yau Tei	11
Yau Tei	11
Yau Tei	11
Yau Tei	11
Yau Tei	11

Of the 30 cases returned from the City of Victoria, 6 were imported from outside the Colony and 24 were local cases.

#### Macao's Delimitation.

##### MEETING OF SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

##### DRASTIC RESOLUTIONS FRAMED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 1st July.

At 1 p.m. on the 29th inst. a public mass meeting was held by the Canton Self-Government Society in connection with the Tientsin incident and the Macao delimitation question. There were present an exceptionally large number of people of all classes. Chan Chung Kwei and Chan Wai To were unanimously elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively. Several gentlemen made speeches on the two burning questions of the hour before the assembly. The speeches were couched in strong terms and were followed with considerable interest by those present. After considerable discussion three resolutions were passed, of which the following is a free translation:—(1.) With reference to the Tientsin incident, when a Chinese passenger was murdered by a Portuguese, the Portuguese Consul is believed to have regretted the unfounded allegations made by him against the members of this Society, that being the cause of his delay in giving a reply to our continued representations addressed to him. It is now time to communicate again with him on the subject. In the event of his failure, this time to give a definite reply, it should be made known to the people in various places, as well as in other countries of this circumstance, and a joint telegraphic memorial will be submitted to the Chinese Government, urging it not to recognize the official status of the Portuguese Consul at Canton. (2.) The people should be prohibited from visiting the pleasure resorts and the gambling dens of Macao, for which object more circulars should be distributed, as a warning to the public and a number of members should be sent to different places as well as to the interior to deliver speeches on the subject. (3.) The Portuguese on several occasions have encroached on Chinese territory, thus violating the Sino-Portuguese Treaty. Negotiations will shortly be entered into by the Imperial Chinese Delimitation Commission with the Portuguese Government. We should now firmly maintain our attitude in the matter. In the event of the Portuguese not consenting to restore to China the territories that they have encroached upon, we should institute a boycott against the Portuguese and refrain from visiting the Portuguese Colony in future.







the public charge.







## THE YARN DISPUTE.

INTERESTING APPEAL AT TH

The Supreme Court this morning affirmed the lower court's decision, which was based on the fact that the defendant, Mr. C. J. Jackson, had been found guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree. The court held that the defendant's conviction was valid and that the sentence of death was proper. The court also affirmed the lower court's decision to award damages to the plaintiff, Mr. M. W. Slade, for the loss of his property. The court held that the defendant's actions constituted a tortious interference with the plaintiff's business, and that the plaintiff was entitled to compensation for the damages suffered. The court's decision was based on the fact that the defendant had acted with intent and had caused the plaintiff to suffer a loss of property. The court also affirmed the lower court's decision to award costs to the plaintiff. The court held that the plaintiff was entitled to be reimbursed for the expenses incurred in bringing the suit to trial. The court's decision was based on the fact that the plaintiff had acted reasonably and had been forced to incur these expenses as a result of the defendant's actions. The court's decision was a final and binding judgment, and the parties are required to comply with it. The defendant must serve the plaintiff with a writ of habeas corpus, and the plaintiff must pay the costs of the suit. The court's decision was a clear and unequivocal statement of the law, and it is expected that it will serve as a guide for future cases.

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On Wednesday afternoon the players played a friendly game of football at the V.R.C. The game was won by the V.R.C. and the Royal Engineers have a long way to go to meet all their players.



## An Unfounded Rumour.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF  
THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

TELEGRAPHIC DENIAL.

Persistent rumours were in circulation in town yesterday to the effect that the Governor of Macao had been assassinated. Throughout the afternoon this office was besieged with inquiries as to the truth or otherwise of the silly rumour. Of course, in every case we felt in the comfortable position of being able to assure the inquirer that the report was a "mischievous fabrication." Of all men in Macao at the present time, one would imagine that Governor Rodrigues should be the last to entertain any one's displeasure. From the moment he assumed the reins of administration he manifested his unmistakable sympathies with the Chinese whose interests it was his determined policy to protect and promote in all that concerned them as citizens of the territory under his administration. Governor Rodrigues is not a man of words only; he believes in action, and has lived up to his declared policy.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY  
SCHEME.MORE FUNDS REQUIRED FOR ACQUISITION  
OF CHARTER.

We have received the following official communication for publication:—  
Mr. Mody has consented to keep his offer (of providing the buildings for the University) open till the end of the year.  
He did so in a confidential communication to the Governor some time ago, but desired that it should not be made known until the six months (ending June 30th) was on the point of completion, in order that the collection of the funds for endowment should be stimulated.  
The greater part of the amount required has now been promised, but it is necessary, on the one hand, that the promised donations should be actually paid in to the Treasurer, and on the other hand, it must be remembered that the sum named, £100,000 Endowment and £20,000 (for Equipment) was the minimum amount estimated to start a University of two or perhaps three classes only. When that minimum had been realised it would justify Mr. Mody in under-taking the buildings and Government in giving the site and accepting the gift from Mr. Mody. But to make the University really efficient and to establish Chairs in other subjects a larger endowment will be required in order that more Professors may be appointed, and it is hoped that a fully adequate sum will be raised to make the University thoroughly efficient.

It is stated in *The Lancet*, referring to the establishment of the new British University, that the minimum amount qualifying for a Charter is £250,000. Inquiry is being made regarding the truth of this statement. If it is true and should apply to the Hongkong University it is clear that a considerable sum remains to be raised before a Charter can be applied for.

Assuming the present minimum endowment and equipment fund to be raised, and putting the value of the site and buildings at £50,000, the total stands at £160,000.

## STRAITS CO-OPERATION.

The *Straits Echo* has pleasure in announcing that Straits Chinese are taking a sympathetic interest in the Hongkong University Scheme. At Penang, in particular, some Chinese philanthropists with a "warm side" to the cause of education have already promised handsome donations, and it is considered a certainty that the local *Kongsi* will soon do something. It is not considered advisable at the moment to mention names or sums.

Dr. Chan has personally interested himself in the matter, and has been in correspondence with Hongkong. Mr. S. W. T'so, solicitor of that Colony, has gratefully acknowledged his assistance in disseminating locally knowledge of what was being done and what was wanted. Messrs. Leong Lok Hing and Lim Sang Hooi have been requested to collect subscriptions locally for the University Endowment Fund. Mr. T'so, who is Honorary Secretary to the Hongkong Committee, mentions that up to the 31st ultimo "Hongkong-Chinese subscriptions totalled \$70,000. Saigon merchants had already subscribed \$30,000 towards the \$100,000 they had promised. H.E. Cheung Pat Siu, better known in the Straits as Mr. Tiao Siat, had personally guaranteed to raise one lakh of dollars from the districts of Wai Chow, Chiu Chow, and Ka Hing, within three months.

## STOWAWAYS.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD'S DESPATCH TO  
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

A Melbourne despatch of 21st ult. says:—The Minister for External Affairs has received advice from the Governor of Hongkong, Sir F. D. Lugard, that twenty Chinese there, who were returned to Hongkong, and intimating that they were charged before the local police magistrate as stowaways and sentenced to nine months' each, with hard labour.

Information in a despatch forwarded through the Governor-General to the Governor of Hongkong contained the names of persons concerned in the stowaway. A reply from the Governor includes a report from the Chief Superintendent of Police, stating that these persons, who were stowaways in the affair, left the colony. The report adds: "If I hear of any of them returning, I will recommend their banishment."

Information was also received that the eight stowaways on the *Prins Valdemar* had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and that the person on the steamer who was responsible for their being stowed away fled the country on the vessel's arrival. The Governor of Hongkong further intimated that with regard to the sale and exchange of naturalisation papers, every effort was being made to co-operate with the Federal Government.

Mr. Batcher said: "While in Sydney, on my way to New Guinea, I met by appointment the representatives of all the shipping companies trading with the East; and asked them to assist the department by adopting a system of registration of passports for their Chinese crews. They were without exception desirous of assisting. This, coupled with the sympathy of the authorities at Hongkong, and a circular by the Consul-General of China at Melbourne, setting forth the disabilities and hardships which stowaways suffer in the attempt to land, makes it pretty certain that such attempts are not likely to be so successful in the future as they have previously been."

## A Diamond Jubilee.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

JULY 10, 1849-1909.

2nd inst.

There are probably few Clubs in the Orient whose records go farther back than those of the Victoria Recreation Club whose members will on Saturday week, the 10th July, celebrate the Club's Diamond Jubilee by holding a Swimming Fece in the afternoon and a concert in the evening in the Club's spacious Gymnasium. It was in the year 1849, eight years after Hongkong was ceded to the British, that the Club's history began, and since then its development has been coincident with that of the island. The Club stands for all that tends to brace up the man and youth physically; for the health-giving open air and outdoor sports; and it is this outdoor principle which binds the members. All institutions in their progress necessarily expand their original domain, and thus to-day the Victoria Recreation Club has become of some reckoning as a social, as well as a sporting institution of the Colony. The three great annual events, the Regatta in December, the Athletic Sports in April, and the Aquatic Sports in September, are not alone red letter occasions for sport.

Among the papers of the late Mr. James Henry Cox were discovered a number of old records of the original Victoria Regatta Club, which may interest not only those residents of Hongkong associated with the V.R.C., but to many other residents of the Colony. The following is an extract:—"At a meeting held at the Hongkong Club House, this day, pursuant to notice for the purpose of forming a Regatta Club in the Colony, the following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. Walter Davidson, P. Dudgeon, C. J. A. Stuart, E. Pereira, P. Campbell, Capt. Staveley, T. W. L. MacKean, Murrow, L. Lugg, R. A. L. Phillips, R.E., Lieut. J. N. Sargent, 95th Regt., Lt. Maxwell, 95th Regt., J. Fagan, T. Jones, G. Findley, J. B. Compton and W. T. Mercer. The sheet bears the date 11th July, 1849, sixty years ago. Such a document is high as a keystone to the monument of the Victoria Recreation Club, but one must subordinate the sentiment; the reader himself can give free play to that when he has scanned the epitomized story of those long gone days.

"The annual subscription to the Club funds was then \$3, to be paid in advance and any member on joining subsequently and paying the sum of \$25 was considered a Life Member." The minutes of the appointment of officers are worded in such a quaint manner that we fail to understand how the Secretary and Treasurer for the respective duties. It reads thus: "That Mr. C. Stuart and Mr. T. Jones be elected to hold jointly and separately the combined offices of Secretary and Treasurer." We cannot explain how these two gentlemen managed to fulfil the letter of their appointments.

Since those days, however, the Club has made big leaps and bounds, and to-day the Club membership list includes nearly every young man of the Colony, and there is now a roll of membership totalling something over 400. The Club is growing old, but Clubs do not like men; they become more vigorous with age. It is thus with the Victoria Recreation Club, and, in its sixtieth year, it is stronger than ever it was, is more respected and has a brighter future. Long live the V.R.C.

NETHERLANDS INDIA  
COMMERCIAL BANK.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

We are informed that telegraphic advice has been received by the local manager of the Bank that a dividend of 10 per cent for the year ending 31st December, 1908, has been declared.

## N. Y. K. SERVICE.

WIRELESS ON PACIFIC LINERS.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* reports, according to the *Japan Herald*, that the wireless telegraphic service on the European liners of the N. Y. K. is to be opened from next year, but as to the arrangement for the purpose on land there will be no necessity to make any enlargement. Owing to the remarkable progress of "wireless" communication, cap now be made over a distance of 1,200 miles. As to communication on the American route, it was once talked of to establish an office at Kinkasan, beside Choshi and Ochiishi, but now no inconvenience is experienced though no station was established at Kinkasan. What is thought most important at present is to establish an efficacious stand on a large scale near Tokyo and it is now under consideration by the authorities. As to the communication on the coast of the Japan Sea, the office is established only at Tsushima. It is said that one more may be established according to the result of the experimental service of the *Kagoshima Maru* which has recently had apparatus installed and that for some time one more office will be established within this year.

## HONGKONG BANK ROBBERY.

APPLICATION FOR RETURN OF LADY'S  
JEWELLERY.

Soon after Mr. Nunn took his seat this morning, says the *Straits Echo*, of June 22, Mr. Samuel, of the firm of Messrs. Frostgrave and Matthews, mentioned the case of Lim Chee Saing—who is charged with embezzlement of large sums of money belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He asked his Worship to fix a date to proceed with the preliminary inquiry and the hearing was postponed till Friday, the 25th inst.

At this stage, Mr. Wreford made an application on behalf of Miss Boyle. He said that his client had accompanied Lim Chee Saing to Hongkong; that when the latter was arrested in that place, the local police took charge of her jewellery, which they handed over to the Penang magistrate; that his client had been "brought down" with Lim Chee Saing. [There was some argument between opposing Counsel in regard to the terms "came" and "brought" with reference to Miss Boyle's transport from Hongkong to Penang.] Counsel, therefore, asked the court to pass orders for the return of the jewellery to Miss Boyle, contending that the police had no claim to the same. The magistrate asked Mr. Samuel if he had any objection to the application. Counsel, after a few minutes' consultation, with Chief Detective Inspect. Kirke, opposed the application. He stated that a portion of the property in question might belong to Miss Boyle; he was positive that the other portion belonged to Lim Chee Saing—any rate, he had reason to believe, the latter ordered the things, but had not paid for them. Counsel further maintained that the property was in "safe keeping." Some argument ensued and eventually Mr. Samuel asked that the application might be held over till the next hearing, by which time he hoped to be in a position to acquaint himself well with the facts. The court concurred, and the application was postponed till Friday.

## Piracy in Deep Bay.

JUNK PASSENGERS BOUND AND  
GAGGED.

ARRESTS EFFECTED BY WATER POLICE.

News of a daring piracy which was perpetrated the other day in the very heart of civilisation, as it were, reached us early this forenoon. The occurrence was no daring in its nature as it was unexpected in its perpetration, and that the Police should have been able to bring to book some of the culprits could reflect the greatest credit on the efficiency of those comprising the local Force. This latest outrage is yet another instance that there are pirates of the deepest dye infesting the surrounding waters of the Colony—men who would not hesitate to commit the grossest acts of atrocity if a moderate haul is assured.

Before going into the scanty details of the outrage as they are available, it should be stated for the information of our readers that the circumstances leading up to the daring sea robbery are such as may point a moral and a lesson to the community. It may be remembered that recently Government had decided to adopt a policy of retrenchment in the various departments. Following this policy of cutting down expenses, it was announced the other day that the Police Department was putting up No. 3 Police launch for sale. No. 2 Police launch broke down lately and has since been laid up for repairs. Thus it came to pass that there was no launch left for the patrol of the extensive stretch of water in Deep Bay, where population boast of a voracity for piratical activities. This left the brunt of the work on No. 1 launch, which was left to do all the patrolling work which was previously done by three launches. Now without detracting from the noted efficiency of the Police, it could not be expected that one solitary launch could successfully carry out the performance of duties which of right belonged to three. It may further be stated that the Police station at Pingchow has also been withdrawn, and as a result of compensation for these cheese-paring measures, the Government leader *Stanley* was brought into requisition to do Police duty at long intervals. But this did not fully make up for the short-handedness caused by the annual circumstances already outlined. The bolder spirits of Deep Bay, weeny watchful as they are for the slightest opportunity to effect a haul, recognised in the fact that the Water Police were undermanned a good chance for putting into practice their nefarious plans. In this they did not fail; for on the night of Tuesday last they successfully evaded Police vigilance and bore for a fishing junk with a number of peaceful crew on board. No sooner were the robbers aboard the junk, then they ordered the frightened fishermen to keep a strict silence under pain of death. They then bound and gagged their unfortunate victims and landed them on an island, whence they were taken away by the robbers.

It is reported that a number of arrests have been effected. There are doubtless evil characters who have managed to avoid Police vigilance and it is even suggested that they would not hesitate to attack the launch *Marlow* which is engaged in towing junks with valuable stores to the Railway. Such store as explosives, etc., would be a valuable requisition to the sea-rovers. An immense stretch of water affords these lawless bandits an excellent opportunity to molest peaceful people with every hope of successful escape from pursuit; and it is to be hoped increased Police vigilance will prevent further outrages being committed in a locality which is noted for its evil characters.

With reference to the piracy in Deep Bay which took place on the 22nd instant, reference to which appeared in our last issue, two men were brought up before Mr. F. A. Hazeland (First Police Magistrate) at the Magistracy this morning and a formal remand was obtained for a week.

## THE PRATAS ISLANDS.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Tokio, June 22.  
The difficulty with regard to the ownership of the Pratas Islands is nearing a solution. Japan proposes to sink her claim to the islands provided China duly compensates the Japanese settlers who have established themselves there for their property. China is now said to be proposing to purchase the plant on the island at the price asked by the Japanese, and suggests that a Chinese and Japanese commission shall investigate the actual conditions prevailing in the island with a view to a settlement.—*N. C. D. News.*

## COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Tokio, June 24.  
H. E. Chang Jen-chun, the Viceroy at Canton, has agreed to a joint investigation of Pratas Island by Chinese and Japanese Commissioners, who will also settle the question of the compensation to be paid to the Japanese settlers. The Viceroy has appointed a Chinese Commissioner, and Japan will be represented by Mr. A. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Canton.—*N. C. D. News.*

The following editorial comments appear in the *N. C. D. News* of 25th ult.—"Judging by the telegrams from Tokio this week the Pratas Island controversy is in a fair way to arrive at a settlement. The dispute dates from about the beginning of last March, at which time a party of Cantonese fishermen complained that they had been driven from Pratas Island and the adjoining waters by Japanese colonists, who had taken possession of the island (at what time is not clearly stated but apparently within the last three years) and were working it for its valuable deposits of guano. That Pratas Island is a Chinese possession the Japanese Government was quite prepared to admit; it asked for documentary evidence which China could not produce. There appears, however, to be no doubt that Chinese dwellings and even a Chinese temple were in existence on the island when the Japanese arrived; and although the amazing inertia of Chinese officialdom had permitted others to discover the true value of the island, it was clearly impossible not to recognize the Chinese claim. Last Wednesday we were told that such recognition would be accorded in return for compensation to the Japanese settlers. To-day a further telegram states that Commissioners of both nationalities are about to proceed to the island. The demand for compensation does not appear to be altogether equitable. That Japan has already as good as admitted Chinese ownership of the island, is proved by her expressed willingness on certain conditions to recognize that fact. In the light of this admission, the Japanese settlers stand convicted of trespass and the utmost they can fairly expect is to retain what profits they have already amassed. It is yet uncertain whether China has accepted the idea of compensation, or whether she merely proposes to buy the plant on the island. But the latter idea should certainly afford a sufficient basis for negotiation."

## MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

CHINESE COMMISSIONER IN HONGKONG.

20th ult.

Very shortly, it may be expected the labours of the Macao Boundary Commission will commence in Hongkong. As already reported last week, the Portuguese Commissioner, General Joachim Machado, and suite arrived in the Colony from Lisbon, and has since visited Macao, where the Commissioner is holding a conference with the Governor of that Colony. General Machado is expected back in Hongkong to-morrow.

His Excellency Kao Erh-chien, Chinese Commissioner, arrived from Canton by the Chinese gunboat *Kwong Tsu* at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. H.E. the Governor sent his Aide-de-Camp, Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, to meet the cruiser on arrival, with a letter of welcome to His Excellency. His Excellency Kao, who is accompanied by Secretary (Wu), and suite, has taken up his residence at "Glenesly" Buildings during his stay in Hongkong.

At 11 o'clock to-day, Mr. J. J. Lehis, Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, paid an official visit to H.E. Kao Erh-chien at his residence. The compliment was returned this afternoon when, at 3 p.m., His Excellency Kao, attended by his secretary, Mr. Wu, and accompanied by Mr. Harris, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, called at the Portuguese Consulate and expressed the hope that the friendly relations initiated between the two representatives might be as cordially maintained—a hope which, needless to say, was very cordially reciprocated.

At 12.30 p.m. to-day, the Chinese Commissioner made his official call on His Excellency the Governor. Up to the present nothing has been definitely decided as to the date and place when and where the Conference is to be held. These are matters that must be left for settlement at the preliminary meetings of the two Commissioners. In the meantime the agitation in Canton continues unabated. Our Canton correspondent writes, in his letter dated elsewhere in this issue, makes reference to the fact that the City, on the 27th inst., convened by the Society for the Protection of Boundary Rights. Very judiciously, the Viceroy has prohibited the publication of the report of proceedings at that meeting lest the minds of the ignorant natives—so distinct from the better class—might be agitated against the Portuguese. Our information derived from trustworthy sources in Canton is to the effect that various resolutions were adopted at the meeting on Sunday. The most important resolutions dealt with the proposal for retaliation in the event of the Portuguese refusing to surrender the portions of territory which they are alleged to have encroached. The meeting also resolved to nominate two delegates (since duly appointed) to proceed to Hongkong with a staff of native clerks whose business it will be to assist the Chinese Commissioner with information, etc., during the progress of the Conference. It is hardly conceivable that these delegates will be accorded any official status by the Special Commissioners or be permitted to take part in the deliberations of the Commission.

## GENERAL MACHADO'S RETURN.

30th ult.  
General Machado and suite returned from Macao by the Portuguese gunboat *Fausto* this morning. Upon leaving the *Fausto* General Machado received a complimentary salute. The Portuguese Commissioner has secured apartments at "Kingsclere," into which His Excellency, Senhor Chintini and Capt. Norton moved from the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT CHINESE  
COMMISSIONERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 29th June.  
At the request of the Special Imperial Delimitation Commission, H.E. Ko Yu Him, the Viceroy, has appointed Messrs. Chou Sai Kut Cheung and Hui Tung Wah to assist him in the conduct of pending negotiations with the Portuguese Commissioner.

## AGITATION IN CANTON.

The Canton Self-Government Society has issued circulars conveying a public mass meeting to take place to-day, the 30th instant, in connection with both the *Pratas* incident and the question of the delimitation of Macao. In the opinion of most people the wording of the circular is couched in such terms as are calculated to stir up the feelings of the people against the Portuguese in both these matters.

## A PEKING TELEGRAM.

H.E. Liang Tzu-yen, President of the Wai-wupu, has telegraphed refusing to allow the Macao Boundary question to be negotiated in Peking.

## HONGKONG DOCK CO.

LOWEST BIDDERS FOR MANILA CONTRACT.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company were the lowest bidders for six wooden lorries for use by the Quarter-master's Department at Manila, their figure being \$22,800, good for the six. The other bidders were: Fred Wilson and Company, \$28,600; El Varadero de Manila, \$31,000; Juan Rodriguez, \$35,300; Cho Chun Lung, \$36,500.

## PROTECTION OF SONGBIRDS.

THE JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE.

In Japan, especially in Tokyo, Osaka, and other large cities, nightingales are very popular as pets, and the best specimens are sold to realise as much as a thousand yen. Last autumn a few species of small birds were added to the list of those protected, the nightingale being among the number. We learn from the *Osaka* that Isaba Genuo, who is a dealer in songbirds at Awabori, Ichome, Osaka, under the name of "Torien," with an office in Wakayama has been charged with a violation of the Game Law in this matter. Inaba has a reputation as the best trainer of nightingales in the Kansai district, and he is alleged to have broken the law by continuing to catch young nightingales since the new legislation was adopted last autumn. Evidence having been obtained by the police, he was arrested a few days ago. He confessed that he had captured over three hundred young birds in the neighbourhood of Rokkoso, Shikoku in Nara, and in Kishu since the beginning of last month, when the breeding season opened, and that most of the birds had been disposed of in Osaka. He had in his house over a hundred, which he was training. The birds were seized, and the man was prosecuted on a charge of infraction of the Game Law. Bird dealers in Osaka who have bought young nightingales from Torien are said to be in a state of panic. Some of them have set their birds free, while others are sending them to relatives in the interior.—*Japan Chronicle.*

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THIRD MEETING.

The programme of the third meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, 3rd July, (weather permitting) is as follows:—

1.—3.30 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—For subscription griffins of season 1908-09. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this season's gymkhana, or at 1909 meeting, to lbs. extra; two or more races 14 lbs. extra. To be ridden by owners. Pony to have been the property of rider for at least one month prior to date of entry. Entrance fee \$5. First prize: presented, and prize: \$25.00. 3rd prize: \$10.00 (Entrance fees to go to winner).  
Mr. Blank's Grey Hack, 16½ lbs.  
Mr. D. L. M. Tamar, 16½ lbs.  
Mr. F. B. Deacon's "Butcher," 16½ lbs.  
Mr. H. G. Moore's Lynx, 15½ lbs.  
Penalty of 10 lbs.  
Penalty of 14 lbs.

2.—3.50 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalty without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, and prize: \$15. (Half entrance fees to go to winner).  
Points awarded up to date are as follows:—  
Garth..... 8  
Triad..... 6  
Sportsman..... 5  
Best Friend..... 1  
Mr. Dryadus's Best Friend, 15½ lbs.  
Mr. Dryadus's Best Friend, 15½ lbs.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Garth, 15½ lbs.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's H. H., 14½ lbs.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Lammerton, 14½ lbs.  
Mr. Leeson's Seafoam, 15½ lbs.  
Penalty of 10 lbs.  
Penalty of 10 lbs.

3.—4.10 p.m.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. First prize: presented, and prize: \$25.00. 3rd prize: \$10. (Entrance fees to go to winner).  
In the event of top weights not starting weights to be raised all round, i.e., top weight starting to carry 16½ lbs.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Garth, 16½ lbs.  
Mr. Dryadus's Best Friend, 16½ lbs.  
Mr. Dryadus's Just-in-Time, 16½ lbs.  
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Dart, 15½ lbs.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Lammerton, 15½ lbs.  
Mr. J. Johnston's Heribald, 15½ lbs.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's H. H., 15½ lbs.  
Admiral Lambton's Kamrah, 15½ lbs.  
Mr. Johnston's Sir Henry, 15½ lbs.  
Mr. Leeson's Soudan, 14½ lbs.  
Mr. Blank's Sir Joseph, 14½ lbs.  
Mr. Johnston's Jas. McKie, 14½ lbs.  
Lieut. Beckwith's Cavalier, 14½ lbs.  
Commander Lyons's Sea, 13½ lbs.  
Mr. K. K. Droschkegall, 13½ lbs.

4.—4.40 p.m.—INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING CONTEST.—China ponies only to be used. Best of three runs. 3 points for a Carry; 2 for a Draw and 1 for a Touch. The Judge has at his disposal 2 points for Pace and Style over all three runs. Lance exercise will not count towards style. Lances as supplied by the Club, or of a similar pattern must be used. Entrance fee \$5. A Cup will be presented at each Competition by the Hongkong Gymkhana Club.  
Captain Barker—"The Buffs."  
Mr. C. H. Maxwell.  
Mr. H. M. Brice—"The Buffs."  
Mr. W. S. Dupree.  
Major Eaton—"The Buffs."  
Captain Finch—R.A.  
Mr. John Johnston.  
Mr. H. G. Moore—R.A.  
Mr. F. Thicknesse—R.A.  
Captain Leab—R.A.  
Lieut. R. P. Wedd—"The Buffs."  
Mr. H. J. Gedge.  
Mr. G. C. Moxon.  
Mr. Potter—"The Buffs."

5.—5.15 p.m.—HURDLE RACE. ONE AND A QUARTER MILE.—Over not less than eight flights of hurdles. For all China ponies. Catch weights 12 stones, 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than 2 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin, allowed 5 lbs. 1st prize: presented, and prize: \$25. 3rd prize: \$10. (Entrance fees to go to winner).  
Mr. D. L. M. Tamar, 15½ lbs.  
Mr. Dryadus's Best Friend, 15½ lbs.  
Major H. Findlay's Polo stick, 15½ lbs.  
Mr. Gegg's The Gift, 15½ lbs.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Little Dot Rose, 15½ lbs.  
Mr. Johnston's Sir Henry, 15½ lbs.  
Mr. Johnston's Blue Bird, 15½ lbs.  
Captain Leab's Macao, 15½ lbs.  
Mr. E. O'Connell's Hourglass, 15½ lbs.  
Mr. Thicknesse's Have a Bag, 15½ lbs.

6.—5.40 p.m.—ONE AND A QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. First prize: presented by the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, and prize: \$25. 3rd prize: \$10. (Entrance fees to go to winner).  
In the event of top weights not starting weights to be raised all round, i.e., top weight starting to carry 16½ lbs.  
Mr. Dryadus's Best Friend, 16½ lbs.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Garth, 16½ lbs.  
Hon. Mr. Johnston's Just-in-Time, 15½ lbs.  
Mr. Dryadus's Triad, 15½ lbs.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Lammerton, 14½ lbs.  
Mr. Leeson's Seafoam, 14½ lbs.  
Messrs. Leab & Moore's Sportsman, 14½ lbs.  
Mr. Blank's Grey Hack, 14½ lbs.  
Mr. Johnston's Jas. McKie, 14½ lbs.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's H. H., 13½ lbs.

News has been received in Shanghai that the Standard Oil steamer *Hudson* from Taku Bay with a cargo of salt for Eching, near Chinkiang, was badly ashore on the Middle Bank in the North Channel. The news was first brought to Shanghai by the steamer *Orion* who reported seeing the *Hudson* ashore, and the vessel flying signals and asking that assistance be sent out for her. Towboats and lighters have been sent to the scene and the vessel has been refloated without any damage to the place where she is ashore. The vessel is all mud bottom. The water is falling rapidly and is not expected to rise again before next Monday. The vessel has a list of twenty degrees to port and the work of lightening her is being rapidly carried forward by the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co.

## THE YARN DISPUTE.

INTERESTING APPEAL AT THE  
SUPREME COURT.

30th ult.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before the Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) and the Puisne Judges, an application was heard for leave to appeal against the decision of the Chief Justice in the action brought by Messrs. S. J. David and Co. against their late comrades (Mr. Chan U. Chiu) to recover the sum of \$64,816.67, and interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the date the writ was issued and until payment or judgment. This large claim was alleged to have arisen in connection with dealings in cotton yarn, for which the plaintiffs alleged, the comrades were liable. The defendant entered a counter-claim to recover the sum of \$55,000 alleged to have been deposited with them. This was denied. Mr. Duncan McNell, a Shanghai barrister, with whom was Mr. C. J. Alabaster, instructed by Messrs. A. G. Jackson and H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master) appeared on behalf of the appellants. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., assisted by Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Ewins and Harston) represented the respondent.

Mr. McNell said that this was an appeal from the judgment of the Chief Justice delivered on the 23rd December last. The action arose out of the following circumstances. Messrs. S. J. David & Co. were claiming against their comrades a sum of \$64,816.67 odd which plaintiffs said he had agreed to pay them in respect of certain losses incurred in the course of the plaintiff Company's dealings with Chinese customers. Counsel drew the attention of the Court to a certain paragraph of the pleadings and then proceeded to read the particular page to the Court. The argument alleged that the statement of claim as defined as being constructed upon the sense of a certain document dated the 27th January, 1906. Defendant denied that any such agreement was entered into as set up in the statement of claim, and also denied that the document bore such an agreement. At the time of the hearing of the case, Counsel for the plaintiffs produced two documents, called one witness to prove the losses and to show how they were made up. Rebutting evidence had been adduced and Counsel for the defendant had called his client's case entirely on the construction of various documents.

Sir Henry Berkeley did not abandon the right to call witnesses.  
Mr. McNell agreed on the point.  
After further arguments, Counsel proceeded to say that the Chief Justice gave judgment in favour of the defendant and it was from that judgment that the present appeal was being brought. Counsel read to the Court some material passages. Counsel said it was impossible for the defendant to recover his claim, the documents or the arguments based upon them otherwise.

Counsel cited authorities at length and argument for the appellants was still proceeding when the Court adjourned till 10.30 to-morrow.

Further argument was heard in the Supreme Court to-day in the case in which Messrs. S. J. David and Company are bringing an appeal against the decision of the Chief Justice delivered on the 23rd December last, in which plaintiffs claim a sum of \$64,816.67 from their late comrades (Mr. Chan U. Chiu). The hearing was adjourned.

The fourth day's hearing was reached in the Supreme Court this morning in the case in which Messrs. S. J. David & Co. are appealing from the judgment of the Chief Justice delivered on the 23rd December last in favour of the firm's late comrades (Mr. Chan U. Chiu) against whom the plaintiff firm brought an action to recover the sum of \$64,816.67, said to have been lost in some yarn transactions with Chinese yarn-dealers. Mr. Slade continued his argument, which lasted for a considerable time. The case has been adjourned.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, before the Full Court, the appeal case was resumed against the decision of the Chief Justice in the action in which Messrs. S. J. David & Co. proceeded against their comrades (Mr. Chan U. Chiu) to recover the sum of \$64,816.67. Messrs. D. McNell and C. J. Alabaster, instructed by Messrs. H. J. Gedge and A. G. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master), appeared for the appellants (plaintiffs), while Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Ewins and Harston), represented the defendant. Further argument was continued and the case was again adjourned.

## HALF-SEAS OYER.

Arsonal Street was the scene of a nocturnal disturbance shortly after twelve this morning. It appears that a European who had been regaling himself too well but not wisely, was making a bee-line for the Soldiers' Home when he, unfortunately, both parties concerned, came in too close a contact with an Indian constable, who, being a zealous officer of the law, forthwith proceeded to treat the staggering one to a few well-chosen remarks as to his nose too sober state or words to that effect. Things did not particularly tend to the side of peace owing to the fact that the merry one insisted on making a *hulla-balloo* by way of asserting his importance and commenced a series of loud bawling on the door of a certain house. During these lively proceedings, defendant is said to have knocked down the Indian constable who was trying to perform his duty. At the Magistracy, this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, defendant denied having assaulted the constable and said he only pushed him. He tried to rest at the foot of the stairs of his house, as he was feeling somewhat "tight." His Worship, however, was evidently of opinion that greater respect is due to a limb of the law, for he imposed a fine of \$7 on the wayward one.

HONGKONG WATER POLO  
COMPETITION.



## HONGKONG GARRISON TEAM.

## ARRIVAL IN KOBE.

The Hongkong Garrison team arrived at Kobe by train yesterday morning from Yokohama, reports the *Japan Chronicle*, of 22nd ult., and were met at the station by members of the K.C.C. and others. A more depressing day than that on which the visitors arrived in Kobe could hardly be imagined, but it is hoped that the weather will be fine enough during the remainder of the programme being carried out. The tennis matches originally fixed for Monday and Tuesday are now down to be played to-day and to-morrow, while Thursday and Friday is devoted to cricket. The L.C.C. dinner in honour of the Hongkong visitors will be given on Friday evening at the Oriental Hotel.

The following is the programme of the lawn tennis matches:

Doubles to be played this afternoon, commencing at 3.00. Captain Beasley and Lieutenant Byrne play Messrs. C. J. Lucas and J. M. Mollison, at Kobe. Captain Brierly and Lieutenant Whyte play Messrs. R. G. Crane and S. Stephens, at Mirum. Captain Baird and Lieutenant Salter play Messrs. J. E. Cane and T. D. Wright, at Mirum. Captain Garrett and Lieutenant Bagnall play Messrs. G. Millward and R. V. Wilkinson, at Kobe.

Singles to be played to-morrow morning, commencing at 10.30. Capt. Beasley plays Mr. J. M. Mollison, at Kobe. Lieutenant Whyte plays Mr. T. D. Wright, at Mirum. Lieutenant Salter plays Mr. S. Stephens, at Mirum. Lieutenant Bagnall plays Mr. R. V. Wilkinson, at Kobe.

Singles to be played to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3.00. Lieutenant Byrne plays Mr. R. G. Crane, at Mirum. Captain Brierly plays Mr. C. J. Lucas, at Kobe. Captain Baird plays Mr. G. Millward, at Kobe. Captain Garrett plays Mr. J. E. Cane, at Mirum.

## INTERPRET TENNIS.

Five but rather dull weather attended the opening to-day, 22nd ult., of the tennis matches between Kobe and the Hongkong Garrison Team.

The Interport Doubles were played at Kobe this afternoon, in the presence of a fair concourse of spectators. Messrs. C. J. Lucas and J. M. Mollison beat Captain Beasley and Lt. Byrne by 3 sets to 1, the scores being 6-2; 6-3; 6-2.

Captain Garrett and Lieut. Bagnall defeated Messrs. Millward and H. V. Wilkinson by 3 sets to 2; 6-3; 6-3; 11-9; 7-5; and 10-8.

In the Mixed Doubles—Mr. Beasley and Lieut. Byrne playing off Hongkong and Mr. Feast and Mr. Mollison for Kobe. Kobe won each set, the scores being 8-6; 7-5; and 6-4.

At Mirum play opened at 3 o'clock. Captain Brierly and Lieutenant Whyte meeting Messrs. R. G. Crane and S. Stephens. The result was—

Capt. Brierly and Lieut. Whyte (Hongkong) beat Messrs. Crane and Stephens (Kobe), the scores being 7-5; 10-8; 2-6; 6-4.

The Hongkong men and Crane volleyed very well, but Stephens was rather weak in this respect, which may account for the result.

Captain Baird and Lieutenant Salter (Hongkong) beat Messrs. T. D. Wright and J. E. Cane (Kobe), the scores being 6-3; 6-2; 6-0.

Captain Baird smashed superbly and Lieutenant Salter's volleying was quite of the best we have ever seen. Wright was quite a little "off colour," but Crane played a good steady game.—*Robt. Haral.*

## CHINA'S CURRENCY.

## MINTING NEW COINS.

United States bullion merchants have, according to the *Wall Street Summary*, received official intelligence from China that the recent large shipments of silver from London and New York have been absorbed for account of five of the nineteen mints of the Empire which began coining under the recent Imperial Act beginning May 15th. The first minting was of Hainan, a mint which is the basis of all payment through Customs houses and for imperial and provincial taxes. The edict which has ordered the coining of these treasuries calls for a consumption of 97,000,000 ounces of 999-1000ths fine silver. Only a small part of this requirement is available for coining during this year, but arrangements are being perfected whereunder an increase in Imperial taxation will be farmed out to syndicates of native Chinese bankers who may undertake the requirements for a sufficient tonnage of silver to provide all the mints with sufficient metal before the beginning of 1910.

The provision for coining Hainan is only a small part of the comprehensive plan adopted by the Imperial Government of China for issuing silver coins in the form of dollars and fractional parts thereof, down to five cent pieces. Of the latter, 50,000,000 pieces are to be coined within six years, and will be issued in considerable measure to displace tonnage of debased bronze coins termed *cash*, which are the vexation of small traders in parts of the Empire. American copper, 50,000 tons which was purchased for account of China's provincial mints four years ago, was all coined into coins called *cash*. The whole amount was soon lost sight of in the three provinces that obtained the coins, as the people hoarded them, and the application of the spirit of Gresham's law that is as well understood in China as in Europe and America.

According to the reports of the mint masters of the nineteen mints of China submitted to the Throne and to the provincial viceroys, pressing wants of bronze coins preferred by the associations of merchants called *hongs*, call for a coining that will require 75,000 tons of high conductivity electrolytic copper. The small amount of work that has been done of late has been in recoinage of silver and bronze pieces. The Chinese Board of Finance, in formulating an opinion with reference to the recoinage of the silver standard for the Empire, says:

"In conforming to the Standard of money used by the ancient and modern world, we do not gladly, in the light of all that has been revealed in recent years of the crippling effect of the single gold standard upon several European countries and the United States which is made evident to us by the numerous societies of European merchants who are demanding of their governments an enlarged use of silver, and the report adopted by the Imperial Government of Germany within a few months based upon the petitions of the greatest banking and commercial interests of Germany, which want much more silver injected into the currency of that nation."

"The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, which endeavoured to influence China's Board of Finance in favour of the single gold standard admits its failure, and facilitates the Colony that it will have two years in which to make ready for the vast inflowing of new Chinese silver coins into all parts of Asia where the Chinese are important factors in commerce. The new Chinese coins are to be made with

less alloy than those of Europe and the United States, which is done to prevent the transfer of the new coins by weight on the basis used by merchants who handle European and American dollars by weight.

This forward policy of the Empire of China which calls for ten years' working of the nineteen mints at the high ratio of production is the most important piece of news that has come to the silver producers of North America for years. Interviews with the principal New York exporters to China, Japan, the Straits Settlements and East India, indicate that these merchants expect the vast silver coining policy just adopted by China to be a tremendous factor in increased exports of American petroleum, silver, copper, cotton, cotton cloths, flour, canned goods and articles of metals to all parts of China.

## A YEAR'S FIRES.

## FIRE BRIGADE REPORT FOR 1900.

The report, dated 5th May, 1900, of Mr. F. J. Barclay, superintendent, Fire Brigade, for 1900, was laid on the table of the Legislative Council last Thursday afternoon. It reads:

"There were 31 fires and 59 incipient fires during the year as against 39 and 76 in 1907. The estimated damage caused by fire was \$5,021.00 and by incipient fires \$1,035.80 as against \$11,477.06 and \$1,541.00 in 1907."

The brigade turned out 43 times during the year.

There was constant supply of water in the fire mains throughout the year.

Two fires occurred in the harbour during the year.

There was one prosecution for arson in connection with the fire at No. 69 Bonham Strand. One man was arrested and charged, but no conviction was obtained.

There are 34 despatch boxes kept in different places in Victoria and 9 in Kowloon, 8 different telephones to which the Police can have access to communicate with Central Station in the event of a fire and 16 fire alarms.

The conduct of the brigade has been good."

## MR. R. MITCHELL IN SYDNEY.

## INTERVIEWED BY PRESSMAN.

After 27 years as manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, at Hongkong, Mr. R. Mitchell has arrived at Sydney. He is making the trip for pleasure, and has never been in Australia before.

An *Evening News* reporter had a chat with Mr. Mitchell at Pettys Hotel this afternoon, (May 21) and was informed that times had not been altogether bright in Hongkong lately. Shipping has suffered a good deal, and until quite recently there were in the harbour there something like 18 steamers waiting for a rise in the freight market.

The Dock Company, which Mr. Mitchell had charge of for so many years, is capable of taking in the biggest battleship afloat, and is always busy.

"Your hours of labour?" said the reporter.

"Well, the men work nine hours a day, but we keep things going all day, all night, and on Sundays."

"The class of labour?"

"Chinese, skilled and unskilled, and good men they are, too. I should say I had about 400 of them, so I know a little about their habits."

"Have you any opposition there?"

"Yes, the China Navigation Company has opened a large dock, so there is now plenty of competition."

Speaking with regard to the opium traffic, Mr. Mitchell said there was a good deal of feeling in Hongkong just now about the proposed closing down of the opium farm. If such a move is taken the revenue of the colony will suffer severely. He had not seen much opium smoking among the 4,000 men in the employ of the Dock Company, nor did he think the habit was very strong in Hongkong.

"You can say," remarked the visitor, "that the boycott of Japanese goods has not yet been taken. A few weeks before I left in the steamer *Eastern* for Australia, a meeting of Chinese merchants was held, and it was decided to carry on the boycott."

"Can you say anything about the railway extension now being carried out in China?"

"Yes. The work is being pushed on. Sleepers are being imported from Tasmania, and generally speaking no time is to be lost. There is a scheme by which it is intended to connect with the Siberian Railway, so that it will be possible to travel by rail from China—well, pretty well all the way to Italy."

"Is the Siberian route popular?"

"I should say so. Lots of people go to England and the Continent that way from Hongkong."

"Does it save much time in the delivery of mails?"

"Yes, close on a week. Letters have been received in Hongkong in 18 days, while by steamer route the time is 24 days."

"This railway then means a great saving of time?"

"Oh, yes; and the Chinese Government is enthusiastic about it."

"We've heard a lot about a new Chinese Navy," said the reporter.

"It is only a myth," replied Mr. Mitchell. Of course, there has been a great deal of talk about it, but I don't think it will get beyond that stage for many years to come."

Questioned as to whether it was true that a Glasgow shipbuilding firm intended starting business in Hongkong, the visitor shook his head and said: "No. Our was the only shipbuilding yard," he said, "and we did do a great deal of it. We certainly built a number of river steamers—some up to 3,000 tons."

"A fair size for a river steamer."

"Yes, not bad, but they had three decks, too. A fine type of boat; but I haven't heard anything about a Glasgow firm shifting out to Hongkong."

Mr. Mitchell, in conclusion, remarked: "I have not seen much of Australia yet, but what I have seen, looks good."

AN ABORTIVE DISTURBANCE.

FUN IN STONE-THROWING.

2nd Inst.

The story of a little disturbance whereby a breach of the peace might have been caused was told before Mr. F. A. Hazeland in the Police Court this morning. An employee at the Victoria Distillery at Kowloon proceeded against a Chinaman for assault. Complainant said that on the 21st of June at 1 o'clock yesterday, the Chinaman assaulted him with a bamboo pole. Then complainant added something which was delightfully candid. He said he was struck by the Chinaman's pole as he was walking towards the distillery. He said he was struck by the Chinaman's pole as he was walking towards the distillery. He said he was struck by the Chinaman's pole as he was walking towards the distillery.

Mr. Hazeland (To the interpreter)—Tell him he had no business to throw stones at anyone.

Defendant—I threw it just out of fun.

His Worship bound over both defendants to the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## APPOINTMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th June.

Taotai Wong Ping Yun, at present Resident Director General of the Canton-Hankow Railway at Canton, has been appointed by Imperial Decree of 22nd instant to be Taotai of the prefectures of Ko Chow, Lai Chow and Yueung Kong.

## DRASTIC PUNISHMENT.

The Shun Tak magistrate has applied to the Canton high authorities for authority to execute eleven of the prisoners who attempted to escape from the prison and were afterwards recaptured.

## PRICE OF RICE.

In consequence of the recent floods, the price of rice has been rising considerably for some time. Now owing to the large importation of this staple to the South from Wuhu, the price is gradually going down in the city and in the town of Fatsan.

## CONSULAR VISIT.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, the Viceroy received the American Consul at Canton.

## THE DELIMITATION OF MACAO.

As the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner, General Joachim Machado, has arrived, with whom negotiations are expected to be conducted very shortly by H.E. Ko Yu Him, Chinese Special Commissioner, the Canton Society for the Protection of Boundary Rights has convened a public meeting to be held on the 27th instant at the leading assembly hall (Ming Lun Tong) for the purpose of providing all possible information to H.E. Ko preparatory to the proceedings in connection with the vexed question.

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Two days ago, upon information received that a number of opium dens were open in Lan Shai, the Nankai Magistrate sent a deputy to the locality to seal up seven of these establishments.

## SHOP CLOSED.

Yesterday, the Chun Lee shop in Sha Kee Street was discovered to have allowed a number of people to smoke on their premises and was therefore ordered by the local officials to be closed.

RUMOUR OF MURDER OF FOREIGNERS.

A rumour from the district of Taung Shing states that, on the 18th inst., through some unknown reason, two foreigners (nationally not mentioned) were killed by the ignorant natives of the Ma Che village, and the district magistrate proceeded to the scene on the following day to investigate the matter and to make an inquest on the dead bodies. So far the rumour has not been confirmed, and it is not certain whether the occurrence is true, as no official report has been received by the Canton officials.

On the 23rd instant a guard boat when on her way to Yuet Shing, in Shui Hing from Fatsan, was captured when passing the vicinity of Wing On. In the accident three of the soldiers on board the guard boat were killed. The officer-in-charge of the boat was fortunately saved by a fisherman.

On the 23rd day of this moon a passenger just coming to Canton from San Wul was held up by pirates at a place near Pak Min, and a quantity of articles and goods to the value of some \$3,000 was carried away.

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The steamer *Kiangtung* on her return to Canton from Yuet Shing also met with an accident. She collided with the British river tugboat *Skipper*, as reported by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, and both vessels sustained slight damage.

Most of the junks that carried passengers from Canton to Yuet Shing on the 23rd instant had their masts blown off by a gale of wind for decorative purposes, blown off during a gale, which overtook the junks as they left the harbour. Fortunately no lives were lost. A guard boat, however, which was carrying a little above Fatsan, reports the loss of three men who were drowned.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Yesterday, in Wah Nig Lane, inside the city, two men and one woman, natives of Fatsan, were arrested by the Nankai Magistrate on a charge of being alleged members of a certain unlawful society.

DARING GANG ROBBERY.

In Kweichow village, in the district of Shun Tak, there lived a wealthy man named Chan Ming Shick. On the 27th instant, at 8 o'clock in the evening, a gang of robbers numbering about two hundred, attacked Chan and ransacked his house, whence the robbers removed a large number of articles that they could get hold of. The property stolen is said to be worth over ten thousand dollars. To prevent themselves from being kidnaped, Chan, his wife and children hid themselves in another house, which was so strongly built and barred that the robbers could not succeed in breaking through the entrance. After trying for about half an hour to reach the inmates and failing to do so, the robbers emptied a few tins of kerosene oil into the building and set it on fire. The house was completely burnt down and all the inmates perished in the flames.

As the robbers were in overwhelming numbers the village militia felt scared and made no attempt to resist the marauders. The case has now been reported to the Canton officials.

30th June.

H. E. CHANG JIN CHUN.

A telegram has been received from Peking to the effect that the present Viceroy of the Liang Kwang province, H. E. Chang Jen Chun, is transferred to Liang Kwang as Viceroy there to replace H. E. Tuan Fang, who is transferred to the province of Chihli. The present Governor of Shantung province, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsun, is appointed to be Viceroy of the Two Kwang in succession to H. E. Chang Jen Chun. H. E. Chang is instructed to proceed forthwith to take up his new appointment. Pending the arrival of the new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan, the Canton Provincial Treasurer, Wu Seung Lum, is authorised to assume temporary charge of the Liang Kwang Viceregal yamen. This morning all the officials in this city called on H. E. Viceroy Chang to offer their congratulations on his promotion.

EXTRADITION OF PRISONERS.

The Commander-in-Chief Chon Ping Chik has asked the Viceroy to apply to the Hongkong Government for the extradition of the three alleged armed robbers—Lu Ah Yik, Lu Shik Yuen and Wong Ah Wu, who were arrested in Hongkong a short time ago.

PROPOSED TYPHOON REFUGES.

Mr. Yuen Lai Chun and others have submitted a petition to the Viceroy informing him that they propose to build a typhoon refuge in a place called Yau Wang Chung, in the vicinity of Chun Lung Hong, below Tai Sha Tau, with the view of affording adequate protection to vessels and sampans on the river against the ravages of typhoons. A plan of the proposed undertaking was also handed to the Viceroy for his approval. In reply, the Viceroy stated that the proposed scheme is fully appreciated at its true value but that it must first be ascertained whether the breakwater to be built at the selected site would not cause obstructions to navigation. The Shan Hon Chu and the Provincial Treasurer have to be instructed in order to send deputies to investigate the feasibility of carrying out the plan, before the project can be approved.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at Canton, Sir Chao Tung Liang, is expected to leave for Peking for one month's leave of absence.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Since the receipt of the intelligence from Peking announcing the change in the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang Provinces, it is now again rumoured in official circles here that the Canton Provincial Treasurer Wu Seung Lum will probably be transferred to Honan on promotion as Governor of that province, and the vacancy thus created will be filled by the Canton Provincial Judge Wei Ching Tung. Taotai Wong Ping Yun will also in all probability be transferred to Huanan on promotion as Provincial Judge there.

NEW AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is reported that sometime in the 7th moon an agricultural college will be opened in Canton outside the Eastern suburb. The founder of this institution is the Taotai for the Development of Native Industries (Chan Moeng Tang). It will be placed under the charge of the American student Tong Yau Hang. One hundred students will be selected for admittance into the College to receive training.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIGHT-MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their fortnightly circular of 25th June:

"There is no improvement in coast freight rates. In one or two trades the inquiry has been a slightly better one than of late, but owing to steamers being in ample supply, rates could not rise and in some instances have even further weakened."

In the direction Saigon to Hongkong there is absolutely no sign of a re-wakening of demand. One fixture has taken place on basis of 90 cents per cwt. It is impossible to say whether or not that degree there will be any considerable demand and an advance in the rate during the remaining part of the season, but what with comparatively high prices at Saigon and a well-stocked market at Canton, any material change for the better is a rather remote contingency.

To load at Saigon for Philippine ports two steamers have lately found employment at rates ranging from 33 to 24 cents per picul. At the close there seems no disposition on the part of consignees to make further engagements."

Again nothing has been doing in the shape of chartering from Saigon to other destinations. There is no room for outsiders from Bangkok to this port, the cargoes being exclusively carried by the North German Lloyd boats and those of the new competition, the Chinese Steamship S. S. Co. The latter concern appear to have every confidence in the success of their venture, as they have just engaged for the term of six months another steamer in addition to the six now employed, and there are rumours afloat that the fleet will be further increased.

From Hilo to Moji (sugar) a charter is said to have been arranged, terms being kept private.

No chartering has come in past yet from Java to Hongkong or Japan. The season is reported to be belated through heavy rains, and normal exports will not start until a few weeks hence.

From Newchwang to Canton a few charters have resulted; rates in every instance being below what was last paid. One or two more boats might be placed, but charterers are asking yet further reductions, which owners for the time being will not concede.

Yungtze/Rhine, which looked so promising a short while ago, are now practically dead, and there is very little movement in any of the Northern trades.

Coal tonnage remains in good request, though rates are now suffering in consequence of the slackness of freights generally, and the greater supply of boats. The following fixtures are reported: Haiphong to Canton at \$1.30, Wakaputsu to Canton at \$2.60, Moji to Hongkong at \$1.10, Wakaputsu to Hongkong at \$2.20.

A 3,000 tons steamer has secured a timber freight from Rajah to this port at \$3,000, lump sum.

Time Charters.—No w.s.s. *Fridtjof* has been chartered for a short-term at \$4,400 per month by Haiphong Chinese, who are still continuing their fight against the three European owners, engaged in the trade. S.S. *Drifur*, which has secured \$5,500 per month for one year, is the most remunerative above as being intended for Bangkok business.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load.—For Baltimore and New York.—Brit. bark *Alcides*, 2,912 tons net reg., arrived May 2nd; S.S. *Tonnage Discharged*—None.

Departure of Sailing—None.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORTS.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write in their Weekly Share List of 26th June:

Business has continued rather slack during the week under review, and several stocks have weakened. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London, closed at 15 9/16, while rates on Shanghai are at 74 1/2 for a Bank T/T, and 75 1/2 for a three days' sight Private Bill, the rate in Shanghai on this for a three days' sight Private Draft being 74 1/2. Bankers' 3/16. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains at 2 1/2 per cent, while the private market rate of discount is 1 1/2 per cent.

Chinese Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai sold at \$99 and \$100, and the market closes steady at latter rate. London quotes 194 in the North shares sold at \$101, with an exchange of 73 3/4. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurance Shares.—Unions have sellers at \$840, China Traders buyers at \$851, North China buyers at 106, Yangtze buyers at \$215, and Canton sellers at \$195, but no transactions have been reported, except a small sale of Canton at \$195.

Life Insurance Shares.—Hongkong can be placed at \$145, a small odd lot of Chinese Insurance, the market closing strong with buyers at that figure.

Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares have been done at \$33, at which figure further shares can be placed. Indo-China, on receipt of a wire from London giving the bad result of the 1900 working, weakened at once and are nominal now at \$76, while in Shanghai the nominal rate is 76, 60 in London the prices have dropped to 43 1/2.

Gold and silver shares.—A plan of the proposed undertaking was also handed to the Viceroy for his approval. In reply, the Viceroy stated that the proposed scheme is fully appreciated at its true value but that it must first be ascertained whether the breakwater to be built at the selected site would not cause obstructions to navigation. The Shan Hon Chu and the Provincial Treasurer have to be instructed in order to send deputies to investigate the feasibility of carrying out the plan, before the project can be approved.

Refineries.—Small lots of China Sugars have changed hands at \$10, \$17 1/2, and \$15, and at latter rate a few more shares are wanted. Luxons are unchanged.

Mining Shares.—Charbonnages are inquired for at \$625 at a meeting, held in Paris, a dividend of 75 per share for 1900 has been declared, but the report has not yet come to hand. Kauba sold at \$98 for fully paid up shares, and for preference shares at \$91, a telegram from the mine reports a crushing of 5,000 tons of ore, yielding 1,0



A sad harbour fatality occurred last Sunday, when the second engineer of the s.s. *Arratoon* died after meeting his death by drowning.

TWENTY Russian students and fifteen business men and journalists of Vladivostok have arrived at Tsingtao on a tour of inspection through Japan.

THE latest addition to the Register of Chemists and Druggists in Hongkong is that of Mr. George Harper, with Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

OWING to the arrival at Peking of Mr. Chirrol, Mr. J. O. P. Bland has postponed his departure for Europe. It is understood that he will leave with Mr. Chirrol.

THE body of the late Mr. La Varriere, French Vice-Consul, who was accidentally drowned on May 28, has been recovered at Yanglo, says the *Hankow Mail*.

THE British cruiser *Monmouth* arrived at Nagasaki from Wei-hai-wei on the 20th ultimo, as well as the United States destroyers *Hatfield*, *Barry*, *Chauncey* and *Dale*.

THE name of Dr. J. A. Churchill has been added to the Register of Medical and Surgical Practitioners qualified to practice medicine and surgery in Hongkong.

H. E. CHANG Chih-tung, Director General of the Yuet-Han Railway, has written to the Wai-wu-pu to inquire as to the regulations for the employment of foreign engineers.

AT the forthcoming annual meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., the directors will recommend a final dividend of Tls. 21 per share, making Tls. 5 per share for the year ended April 30 last.

IN view of the complicated nature of the Sino-Japanese negotiations touching the question of Pratas Island, it is announced that Japan will shortly send a commission to the island to investigate the conditions locally.

THE local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., kindly informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 12th June amounted to 24,158.08 tons and the sales during the period to 24,433.50 tons.

RECENTLY the Waterworks Company in Peking, when digging the ground in front of Prince Kung's establishment to lay down service pipes, discovered a jade bridge measuring over thirty Chinese feet. It is reported that as it was a piece of antiquity the company decided not to disturb it without authority and the valuable bridge was again covered up.

ACCORDING to the *Asahi*, Mr. Kodama Otomatsu, said-to-be well-known explorer in the South Sea Islands, who has been recuperating at his home in Fukuoka, left Moji on Monday by the N. Y. K. S. S. *Sado Maru* for further adventures in the Celebes and New Guinea. He will then proceed to Albany, West Australia, whence he will start in search of the South Pole.

HIS Excellency the Governor has given his assent in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—An Ordinance to amend The Prison Ordinance 1899; an Ordinance to amend The Tramways Ordinance 1883; an Ordinance to transfer to certain Officers of the Public Service certain duties at present performed by other Officers; and an Ordinance to amend The Prepared Opium Ordinance 1891.

PRINCE Kung, Anti-Opium Commissioner, has consulted the Ministry of the Interior on the possibility of affixing distinctive door-plates to houses occupied by opium-smokers. His Highness has also decided to institute inquiries as to what officials in the capital and the provinces are addicted to opium-smoking and tests will be held every three months of those officials who are reported to have the habit. It is also suggested that High Commissioners be appointed to detect the habit among high provincial officials.

THE Hoonan officials and gentry, as it will be remembered, have been opposing the Peking syndicate's right to sell coal in that province, and the dispute is awaiting settlement in Peking. In order to prevent all foreign mining enterprises, they are now endeavouring to enlist the help of Chinese residing in the South Pacific colonies, many of whom are of considerable means. They intend to send a delegate to those places to raise capital to develop mines. Add to this, they will also apply for assistance from the people of other provinces.

THE Anti-Opium Society had a procession round the streets of Peking on Friday, headed by two trumpeters, and escorted by banner bearers. There was a long string of coolies carrying old opium pipes, and opium smoking paraphernalia; also in the procession were two loads of the British American Tobacco Co.'s cigarettes. No doubt the British American Tobacco Co. can supply the Anti-Opium Society with an unlimited quantity of cigarettes for their bonfires. Drumhead and King Star are very cheap, and big blazes can be made at a small outlay of money.

A CHINESE report states that recently a Japanese imported nine sheep to Newchwang, intending to take them to east Mongolia to be crossed with the sheep there for breeding purposes. This Japanese was bred in Mongolia for seven years, and finding sheep-breeding a profitable undertaking, returned to Japan last year, when he devoted himself to studying sheep-breeding in Japan. He has raised some capital for the enterprise, using the name of a Chinese for the venture. It appears that the value of wool exported to Japan last year amounted to over £30,000,000.

SOME eighty Chinese merchants and traders in the French Concession of Shanghai have presented a joint petition to the French Consul to try and secure reduction of rents from the landlords in view of the hard times prevailing. The *Tsai*, whilst promising to communicate with the French Consul on the subject, repeats the statement of the French Consul representative that landlords have the right to ask for as high rentals as tenants are prepared to give and that they cannot be compelled to make reductions. He would ask them to endeavour to obtain a reduction from the landlords in a friendly way.—*N. C. D. News*.

A TELEGRAM from Mr. Matsubara, Japanese Consul at Chicago, dated the 7th ultimo to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, says:—It is reported that the tea merchants in New York believe the Senate will not agree to impose a direct duty on tea, and the tea market in America is reviving. In Chicago the tea market is ruled mainly by the demand, and is not so much affected by speculative business as in New York. Experienced tea merchants in Chicago are of opinion that the dealers will not regard confidence before the question of the imposition of duty on tea has been finally decided by Congress.

THE fiftieth anniversary celebration of the port of Yokohama was held on July 1.

ON April 1, 1908, the total strength of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps was 195, and on March 31, 1909, it was 184.

SUNDAY, the 4th inst., being the feast of Rev. Bishop Christian, a concert will be given by the Boys of St. Joseph's College at 6.30 p.m.

GRAND Councillor Chang Chih-tung proposes to appoint a Commissioner of Commerce at Hankow after the completion of the Canton-Hankow and Szechuan-Hankow Railways.

PROMINENT Tokyo financiers are organising a syndicate to supply materials for the proposed railways between Canton, Hankow and Szechuan, and to assist in the work of construction.

THE Police Court is occasionally the scene of amusing incidents. Yesterday morning, an Indian residing at Kowloon quietly walked into the Court-room with a goat snugly resting in his arms.

TWELVE strokes of the birch and 48 hours' detention was awarded a Chinaman with no occupation at the Magistracy last Tuesday for assaulting a constable at Connaught Road West on Monday.

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has decided to hold large industrial exhibitions at Hankow, Tientsin and Shanghai and a report on the subject will shortly be made to the Throne.

UNLESS the Viceroy in Tientsin recovers from his illness on expiration of his leave, the Government will appoint President Tieh Liang as Acting Viceroy on account of the great importance of the post.

DURING 1908 three members of the Hongkong Junior Corps died, 5 were struck off the strength (having left the Colony) and 76 resigned (on medical certificate, 34 on leaving the Colony and 42 in the Colony).

A SEVERE thunderstorm swept over Central Kowloon on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo, Kobe receiving the full end of it. At Tatsuno, near Himeji, and Miyazu, near Maizuru, the storm was accompanied by a heavy shower of hail.

As the opium prohibition measures are deemed to have been carried out in Shanghai with much success, the Government proposes to order all the provinces to adopt the regulations in force in that province for suppressing opium smoking.

FIFTY dollars was the fine imposed at the Police Court last Tuesday on Chan Kiu, a boatman, for making fast to the s.s. *Zephyr* whilst under way on Monday. Another boatman was fined \$1 for anchoring his boat within the limits of the Southern Fairway.

ACCORDING to the Bailiff of the Supreme Court was brought up in the Police Court yesterday morning on three charges of accepting bribes from sub-tenants of various houses to allow them to remove their furniture. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$200 and the case was remanded.

THE body of Mr. James Earnshaw, second engineer of the steamer *Arratoon*, was recovered in the harbour, near Hungshing Bay, at an early hour last Wednesday morning. It will be remembered, Mr. Earnshaw went out in a swim on Sunday and was drowned. The funeral took place the same evening.

A GENERAL meeting of the Osaka Spinning Company held on the 15th ultimo adopted a proposal to pay a dividend for the half-year just closing at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, and also a proposal to increase the capital by ¥1,250,000 (the existing capital is ¥3,500,000) for the purpose of extending the weaving industry.

IN regard to the proposed improvement of telephones in Peking, it is stated that the plan is to purchase a new plant from America, install 3000 telephone apparatus inside and outside the Wall, and gradually increase them to 6,000. The accommodation can be increased to 12,000. The work will be completed at the end of next year.

THE annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, issued on May 21st, shows gross earnings of \$4,664,994, expenses \$4,675,732, leaving net earnings of \$12,262, which is turned into a deficit of \$3,968, after making allowance for depreciation and like charges. In 1907 the deficit was \$428,817. The retiring directors were re-elected.

ACCORDING to a Chinese report the Chinese Resident at Lhasa has reported to the Government the return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet and has further reported that the British and Russian have taken any unusual steps to affect the situation. The Resident also reports that the Pashan Lama is exceedingly loyal and submissive to China and the Government should therefore bestow favours on him to strengthen his loyalty to the Empire.

ANOTHER development has taken place in regard to the Shanghai Alhambra. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the Chinaman who for some time past has operated the roulette wheel there and now it is rumoured that for an opportunity to arise for the police to put the warrant into force. Although at present it is very early to judge of the effect of this step it promises to effectively check the employment of Chinese for this purpose in future.

THE keels of four battleships of the *Dreadnought* type have been laid down at the Russian Naval Yard on the Baltic. These ships are in the names: *Petrovskiy*, *Pollava*, *Evstafiy* and *Lendogost*. They will each be equipped with ten 12-inch guns, tonnage will be of 25,000 tons displacement, 6.8 feet in length, and 4 feet in width, and will have a speed of 20 knots. They are expected to be completed in three years, and to be an improvement on the warships now being built in other countries.

THE following rule of court under date June 19th has been promulgated by Mr. Wilder, the American Consul-General, in Shanghai, in his judicial capacity:—Admission to practice as Attorneys-at-law in the United States Consular Court at Shanghai shall hereafter be granted only to persons admitted to practise as Attorneys-at-law in the United States Court for China. Foreign practitioners having permission to appear in the U.S. Court for China shall be granted the same privilege to this Court. (Signed) T. C. White, Clerk of Court.

As reported recently in our columns, petroleum oil has been discovered in a well at Mori-mura, near Oishi Station on the Hanshin Electric Railway. On the 18th ultimo Mr. Matsubara, of Kobe, made an application to the Osaka District Mining Office for a charter to carry out a trial working of the petroleum deposit within a space of about 1,000,000 tsubo, of land comprising the villages of Tokahama, Tokana, and Shinohara in the vicinity of Mori-mura, where the oil was found. Mr. Ogawa, of Nishinada, has also made a similar application for a charter over 350,000 tsubo of adjoining land.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOKIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$2,006,234	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/81=36.024	5 1/2 %	{ \$1,010 buyers { London 295
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$238,757 \$111,000 \$125,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£8	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 305,747 Tls. 118,277 \$2,000,000	Tls. 160,312	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 108 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$195,148 \$101,149 \$68,669	\$2,464,921	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$837 1/2 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$200	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$244,425 \$109,000 \$100,000	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$230
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$195,148 \$101,149 \$68,669	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$111 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$238,757 \$111,000 \$125,000	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$21	{ \$2,000,000 \$204,638 \$100,000 \$150,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,000,000 \$204,638 \$100,000 \$150,000	NIL	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$2,000,000 \$204,638 \$100,000 \$150,000	\$20,279	Final of 1 1/2 making 5/4 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$33
Kado-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £240,000	£15,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=53.154	4 %	\$66
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £240,000	£15,755	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/4 for 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 52 sellers { Tls. 531 buyers { 61/- ex div.
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 14,510	Second interim of 1/- for 1/2 for 1908	7 %	...
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £100,000 £100,000 £100,000	£61,817	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$16
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 80,000 Tls. 481,479 Tls. 44,100 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 7,000	\$3,121	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/4 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000	Tls. 2,215	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$140 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$195,148 \$101,149 \$68,669	Dr. \$5,858	\$3 for 1897	...	\$15 sellers
Yuzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$195,148 \$101,149 \$68,669	Dr. \$15,813	Tls. 3 1/4 for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 260 sales
Yarak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 350,000 Tls. 3,500,000 Tls. 400,000 Tls. 400,000	Tls. 9,771	Tls. 3 1/4 for year ending 31.8.08	...	...
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £100,000 £100,000 £100,000	£11,550	Interim of 1/8 (coupon N. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 184 sellers
R. and A. Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £100,000 £100,000 £100,000	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	\$9 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS.								
Swire (Dock) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$48,936	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$1
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$50,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making 5/4 for 1907	...	\$57 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$387.78	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1913	12 1/2 %	\$68 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 5,570,000 Tls. 55,700,000 Tls. 700,000 Tls. 700,000	Tls. 33,741	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 81
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 3,000,000 Tls. 30,000,000 Tls. 400,000 Tls. 400,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 163
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 25,000,000 Tls. 300,000 Tls. 300,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	12 1/2 %	Tls. 104 sales
Lat Pau Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	Dr. \$24,511	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$19
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$64,975	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	168 ex m.f.b.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$29	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$38 b. new
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$135 sellers
Empire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Central Land and Building Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$30
Szechuan Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 3,750,000 Tls. 37,500,000 Tls. 400,000 Tls. 400,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus 1/2 Tls. 1 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 buyers
East Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 625,000 Tls. 6,250,000 Tls. 70,000 Tls. 70,000	\$1,068	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	8 %	\$46 sales
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 7,500,000 Tls. 80,000 Tls. 80,000	Dr. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10. 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 133
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 1,250,000 Tls. 12,500,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$84 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 7,500,000 Tls. 80,000 Tls. 80,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (82)	...	Tls. 88 sellers
Yuen-kong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 8,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,839	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 109 sellers
Yee Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 10,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 375
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Asia's Asbestos Mining Agency, Limited	8,000	13/6	13/6	{ £1,500 £15,000 £150,000 £150,000	£64	1/100 per share for 1907=1.037	10 %	\$102
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	{ £1,500 £15,000 £150,000 £150,000	\$40,000	\$1.20 or 1908	8 1/2 %	\$141 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$51,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$9 sales
Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$51,138	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9.60 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$3,407	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$164 buyers
Jui-y Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$8,000	\$48	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 %	\$9 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 \$5,000	\$3,750	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 \$5,000	\$3,750	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$180,000	18,211	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.1.09	6 %	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$195	Final of \$15 per share making \$9 for 1908.	12 1/2 %	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000	\$7,500	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$35
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$20,000	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	...	...
44schepelle, Mijer, Bosch & Co. Landbouwerij- plaatje in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 5,475,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 316,123	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 1 1/4 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 108 1/2
Pak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000	\$1,250	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 50 cents on 9,000 old shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 %	\$11 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	Pa. 18,640	None	...	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 10,000	Tls. 6,000	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/4 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 113 sales
Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,000 Tls. 240,000 Tls. 2,000 Tls. 2,000	Tls. 5,350	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 166 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	26,510	£20	£20	{ Tls. 260,000	Tls. 23,038	Final of 3/- making 4/- for 1908	...	Tls. 415 b.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ none	Dr. \$50,602	None	...	\$24
Team Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$1	\$1	{ none	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	\$5 buyers
Wai-shan Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 1,000 Tls. 1,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 94 buyers
Wai-shan Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 5,000,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	5 %	\$11 buyers
Wai-shan Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 5,000,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000	\$172	60 cents on 9,000 old shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
Wai-shan Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 5,000,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000	\$172	60 cents on 9,000 old shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
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Wai-shan Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 5,000,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000	\$172	60 cents on 9,000 old shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
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Wai-shan Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 5,000,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000	\$172	60 cents on 9,000 old shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
Wai-shan Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 5,000,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000	\$172	60 cents on 9,000 old shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
Wai								